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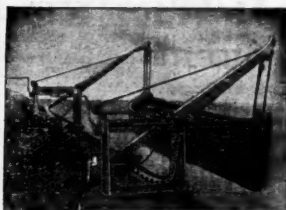
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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., March 3, 1908, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 788: Machine tools.—Sch. 808: Sawmill equipment.—Sch. 814: Flat cars.—Sch. 820: Silver-plated ware.—Sch. 821: Bread knives, coffee biggins, scales, beeswax.—Sch. 823: Emery cloth and garnet paper.—Sch. 834: Green feathers.—Sch. 828: Thread, tape, combs, buttons.—Sch. 846: Books. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster General, U.S.N., 2-15-08.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, March 18, 1908, and there publicly opened immediately thereafter, for a General Store Building at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Blank forms of proposal and specifications will be furnished, and plans may be seen on application at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., or at the office of Ernest Flagg, Architect, 35 Wall street, New York. A set of drawings may be obtained at the architect's office, by depositing \$10, of which \$5 will be refunded on their return. V. H. METCALF, Secretary. 2-19-08.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D.C., February 5, 1908. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a.m., Thursday, March 5, 1908, and then publicly opened, for resurfacing roadways on the Antietam Battlefield, in accordance with specifications therefor which can be seen at this office and at the office of the Superintendent of the Battlefield. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Resurfacing Roadways on Antietam Battlefield," and addressed to Major M. Gray Zalinski, Quartermaster, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

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THE BEST ADDRESS FOR LETTERS IS ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, BOX 558, NEW YORK.

Rear Admiral Nehemiah M. Dyer, U.S.N., has taken on appeal from the courts of Massachusetts to the Supreme Court of the United States a case which appears to involve a question of considerable importance to retired officers of our military Services. It appears that the authorities of the city of Melrose, in which Admiral Dyer resides, collected some thirty-six dollars in taxes on a deposit standing to his credit in a local bank. He disputed the legality of this tax, claiming that the deposit consisted of his retired pay as a Navy officer and was Government money, and that consequently it was not subject to taxation. The city authorities, on the other hand, contended that when the Admiral deposited the money in the bank it became his personal property and therefore taxable. From that contention Admiral Dyer has appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and we have no doubt whatever that his appeal will be sustained. The purpose of the law relating to retired pay is to secure to the beneficiary a definite annual income, but that could not be done if a retired officer's pay were subject to taxation by state authority. Admiral Dyer is still an officer of the Navy. His pay comes from the United States Treasury, and is charged against the regular disbursements on account of the naval establishment. To hold that a state may appropriate a portion of that pay is equivalent to saying that a state may levy a tax upon a Federal appropriation. Moreover, if the proposition advanced by the Massachusetts authorities is sound with regard to Admiral Dyer's retired pay, it would seem to be equally sound as applied to a pension paid by the national government to a disabled soldier or sailor. We have never heard that any state seriously proposed to levy a tax on pensions, nor do we believe that Massachusetts contemplates any such measures to obtain revenues for local purposes.

Yielding to the demands of various clergymen of Philadelphia, the Secretary of the Navy has given orders that the League Island Navy Yard shall be closed to the public on Sunday, the result being that the thousands of Philadelphians who have been accustomed to visiting the yard on Sunday to witness the ball games and other sports of the bluejackets stationed there are now cut off from those amusements. The action of the ministers in persuading the Navy Department to close the yard is strongly condemned by many tradesmen doing business in the neighborhood, and the proceeding is regarded as unwise by various clergymen of the city. The Mayor of Philadelphia, Hon. John E. Reyburn, also condemns the closing of the yard on Sunday. "I am of the opinion," he is quoted as saying, "that the public will suffer because of the closing of League Island on Sunday. I know that thousands of people went down there, not to look at baseball, but to look at the nation's fighting ships, to point out to their children these vessels and to increase their patriotism. Nor can I see any grave moral dereliction in the fact that the men in the Navy indulged on a Sunday in manly, wholesome athletic exercise. All the week they are penned up under strict discipline. On Sunday they should be permitted such reasonable indulgence as in the past they have enjoyed. I often went down to League Island on a Sunday and took my son with me to show him the boats there. I am free to add that if there had been a baseball game I might have glued one eye to it without being ashamed of myself. I hope the order will be modified."

Major Edward L. Munson, Med. Dept., U.S.A., has an article on "The Investment of Medical Officers With Executive Sanitary Powers" in the current number of the Military Surgeon, in which he describes an interesting experiment in support of his plea for granting executive authority to medical officers in matters of sanitation. He states that on Aug. 18, 1907, Lieut. Col. Walter L. Finley,

13th U.S. Cav., commanding at Fort Sheridan, issued the following order: "The Surgeon is the chief sanitary officer of the post and reservation; all orders given by him in that capacity have the sanction of the commanding officer and must be promptly obeyed." Although this order has been in force more than six months, Major Munson states that he has never had occasion to invoke the sanitary authority which it conferred upon him; the mere possession of the delegated power has rendered its use unnecessary. "There would seem," says Major Munson, "to be no good reason why a sanitary system which has proven satisfactory at one post might not be safely instituted elsewhere. It seems as if the time had arrived when a definite and concerted movement for the extension of such a system might properly be inaugurated. The question then arises as to the best way in which this movement could be carried out. To the writer it appears that, in the absence of extended trial, favorable initiative cannot yet be expected from the War Department. The better way would be for individual medical officers to bring this matter formally before their respective commanding officers, with request that authority be delegated them as sanitary officers to handle sanitary matters in the name of the commanding officer. Not every commanding officer can be expected to grant this common sense request, but some of them will do so at the outset and more of them will later as the system demonstrates its worth and safety."

If Congress cannot persuade itself to vote a modest increase in the pay of the officers of our military Services it might at least grant to officers, as it does to enlisted men, the privilege of depositing their savings with paymasters and drawing interest thereon. Such an arrangement would be particularly useful to officers stationed at posts where there are no banking facilities and in other communities where the local financial institutions are of questionable soundness. If officers were permitted to deposit in this manner the interest charge to the Government would be comparatively small, but the arrangement would afford the depositors one thing specially needful, namely, security for their savings from grossly inadequate pay. Writing of this aspect of the case, an accomplished officer of the Army says: "The need and usefulness of this privilege is very apparent just now to those of us stationed on the Pacific coast. Fully three-fourths of the officers stationed in and around San Francisco lost all of their hard earned savings in the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company's failure. They lost personal and company funds. Now, there are frequent rumors of other banks being shaky, so we know not what to do with our money. Far be it from me to give anyone the impression that with our present insufficient pay we save so much money that we know not what to do with it. But whether we receive enough pay or not, we just have to lay aside a few hundred dollars for use in case of sudden need, such as orders to move. If the officer has a family this amount has to be proportionately larger. It was these amounts that we all lost in this bank failure and have no hope of recovering more than a few cents on the dollar. So most of us are left in such a position that orders to move would force us to borrow at high rates of interest."

Following a recent affair in Mississippi, in which a small detachment of the National Guard was overwhelmed by a powerful mob bent on lynching a negro accused of a heinous offense, a bill has been introduced in the Mississippi Legislature to abolish the entire National Guard organization of the State. So far as press reports indicate, the guardsmen were few in number, they had no orders to fire or to use their bayonets upon the mob, and, as a result, they quickly gave way to the lynchers, who seized the prisoner and put him to death. The fault in the matter appears to rest largely, if not wholly, with the officers of the guardsmen and with the state authorities. The folly of placing militia on riot duty but without orders to use their weapons against the mob has been demonstrated time and again. Nothing is better calculated to inflame the lawless spirit of rioters than the knowledge that the troops confronting them are without authority to fire upon them. Rather than call out troops under that condition it would be wiser to let them remain at home. There is some doubt, however, as to the motive that prompted the bill to abolish the Mississippi National Guard. One might suppose that the bill was meant to rebuke the organization for its downright failure in a public emergency. On the other hand, it is said that the measure is intended as a censure upon the Governor of the state for his presumption in calling out the troops to protect a criminal whose act inevitably forfeited his life to lynch law. The only clear thing in the whole affair is that if the National Guard of Mississippi is to be worthy of recognition as a militia organization it must be empowered and required to use the force which it is supposed to represent in upholding the law. A body of make-believe soldiers without orders to shoot never suppressed a mob.

It is probable that by the time the Panama Canal is completed the inland canal system of the United States will have been developed to an extent that will virtually revolutionize the transportation business of the whole country. The projects of canal construction under way or in contemplation in various states are of far-reaching importance. The most important of these is the barge canal in the state of New York, which will improve water communication between the Hudson River and the Great

Lakes. The completion of the Cape Cod canal and of another projected canal will provide inland water transportation between Maine and New York. The conversion of the Delaware and Raritan Canal into a ship canal, as has been proposed, and the building of the projected canal to connect Delaware Bay with the Chesapeake would extend the system as far south as Norfolk, while the deepening of the existing canal extending south from Norfolk will mark a still further advance in the general scheme under which the inland water route will ultimately be extended to Florida and across that state to the Gulf of Mexico. It is also proposed in a joint resolution now before Congress to make surveys for a canal from Mobile Bay to Perdido Bay, in Alabama, and from Perdido Bay to Escambia Bay, in Florida. Of still greater importance is the proposed ship canal to connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River by way of the Chicago Drainage Canal. It will be seen that the country has entered upon an era of canal construction and that the completion of the various projects under way and in contemplation will be of almost incalculable value not only to American commerce, but to the interests of national defense.

Referring to a statement recently published in these columns to the effect that the Cuban people are doing little or nothing to assist the American officials, civil and military, who are trying to reorganize and re-establish the Cuban republic, the New York Times remarks: "Military opinion has always been and is that the Cubans are incapable of self-government, and to change it there will have to be some such demonstration of 'Latin' ability in this direction as has been made in once equally condemned Mexico. That may or may not come, but its failure to arrive immediately after Feb. 1 next, or after a dozen more periods of tutelage, for that matter, will prove nothing whatever except the long known but not yet universally recognized truth that the one way to learn self-government is by—self-government." If it be true, as our valued contemporary says, that "military opinion has always been and is that the Cubans are incapable of self-government," the fact is important. And for this reason, that military opinion on that question is better informed and is based upon larger and more intimate knowledge of Cuban conditions and Cuban capabilities than is the opinion of civilians. The views of the officers of the U.S. Army, who have studied the situation in Cuba, will, it is morally certain, be carefully considered when the Government at Washington takes up the question as to the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves. As for the benevolent proposition that "the one way to learn self-government is by—self-government," it would justify the Times in advocating immediate and absolute independence for the Filipinos. The trouble with the Cubans is that they show no disposition to learn and apply the lesson which our contemporary presents.

M. Andre Tardieu, the noted French essayist, who is delivering a series of lectures at Harvard University, is, like many other distinguished foreign observers, amazed at popular indifference in the United States to the great importance of military development for defensive purposes. In an interview published in the Boston Transcript M. Tardieu is quoted as follows: "A real land force in keeping with the position of the United States is a crying need of the American Republic, it seems to me and to other European friends and observers of the United States. It is true that your geographical position is a powerful protection, but it is not an absolutely safe protection. Let us suppose a war were to break out with Japan. Without a great modern army the United States is at the mercy of a naval battle. I see no reason why a great Power like the United States should always have its fleet in the Atlantic or should have it only in the Atlantic. The United States has large interests in the Pacific and it should have a fleet in those waters. Probably a large fleet would not be needed. But in view of conditions in the East I will say that the Pacific coast should be a line of defense, both naval and military. However large or small, a permanent fleet in the Pacific ought to be one of the provisions made. The political interests of the United States demand it. You ought also to have a series of arsenals and ports along the Pacific coast line in which vessels could be both constructed and repaired."

The bill, H.R. 17713, introduced in the House Feb. 21 by Mr. Southwick, revising the statutes relating to trademarks, provides, among other things, that no mark by which the goods of the owner of the mark may be distinguished from other goods of the same class shall be refused designation unless such mark "consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any state or municipality, or of any foreign nation." The bill also provides that "no portrait of a living individual may be registered as a trade-mark except by the consent of such individual, evidenced by an instrument in writing."

After carefully considering the various statements which have appeared concerning the increase of enlistments, it can be stated that the enlistments are stimulated by the prospects of Congress granting the much needed increase of pay. Many experienced soldiers are only re-enlisting also upon the belief that the increase of pay will be granted. The present depression in the labor market and the winter season have very little to do with enlistments.

"Well, I have had some experience in running baseball teams and army bands," remarked an old infantry officer when he read that the House Military Committee had decided to prohibit army musicians from playing outside for pay. "I have been dry-docked here in a swivel chair for some time, and begin to think now and then that I don't know a double-dee thing about the Army, but I have a very distinct recollection of managing a band when the —th was stationed at Omaha. Talk about playing outside! Why, hang it, that is what will, nine times out of ten, just make a band. Don't you know that nearly every young fellow that enlists as a musician does so to tie himself down to hard and constant practice? He is there because he loves music and hard work. He gets a home, board, clothes, healthful living, and discipline: and the discipline is not the least of it, either. Have you ever heard anyone say that a military band was bad, or, in comparison with a civilian band, was not far better? Musicians in the Army do that one thing—they perfect themselves as musicians and get the genius of band swing. The civilian band is made up of men who have to work at all sorts of things for a living. Some are clerks, some carpenters, some paperhangers, and so on—all sorts of trades are usually represented. They cannot get the time to practice; they are often fatigued by the hard work of the day, and then do not get the full benefit of the hours they put in at practice at night. In comparison, isn't the Army musician likely to make the greatest development and really be the better musician? And, too, is it not reasonable to expect that the Army band will be the better one? If it is, and there are those who want to employ it, why should they not have the right to do so? For my part, I do not believe that prohibition will hold water. I don't think it is constitutional."

"Suppose an Army musician gets a pass for a day off and takes his fiddle and goes and earns three or four dollars playing for an outside entertainment. Can you conceive of any principle of law that can prevent him? It may be that the whole band could not go, but individuals have a claim to the right. There is another side of the matter that I don't think the committee understood. Army bands usually are better paid than civilian bands. At Omaha the standing price of the best civilian band was \$150 a day. Our band asked and always got \$400. It was a very fine band. Of that \$400 we took always \$150 for the band fund. That was laid aside to buy instruments that the Government does not furnish. We got violins, oboes, saxophones, cellos, piccolos, and all those instruments. We kept up a splendid musical library, competently catalogued. The men were studious and made a wise use of the opportunities furnished. We kept a standing order with the leading musical firm in New York to send us the latest musical works published in this country and Europe. We heard at our rehearsals and in our clubroom operas and marches, ballads and songs, that were brought out and popularized over there long before they reached the general public in this country. In short, our band was up to date, and it was simply because it was a military band with nothing else on hand but its own special work. Now tell me why the public generally should not be allowed to buy the music of such a band if it wants to, and what good reason there is for denying Army musicians the privilege, or right, if it is a right, to play outside when this does not conflict with any requirement of duty?"

In the course of a debate in the House Feb. 17 on the clause in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, providing that none of the money appropriated shall be paid to persons incapacitated from performing the duties for which they were employed, Representative Keifer, of Ohio, who was a gallant officer in the Civil War, related the following story: "When General Grant was President he had for his Secretary of the Interior that grand old man, Zachary Chandler, of Michigan, who was seized with one of these spasmodic fits of reform and dismissed a number of clerks. One of these was Miss Meade, sister of Major Gen. George G. Meade. She took her letter of dismissal to General Grant and showed it to him, telling him that although feeble and frail she had been doing the work assigned to her and believed herself capable of continuing to perform her duties. General Grant interrupted her and gave her a card reading: 'To the Hon. Mr. Secretary Chandler: Please see that Miss Meade is retained as long as we both stay.' Grant." Secretary Chandler, when he received the card, went General Grant one better. He told Miss Meade to go back to her desk, and issued an order declaring that he would dismiss the first head of a bureau chief who found fault with her work. There was some gratitude and sympathy in those days."

At the meeting of the American Engineers, held in New York city last December, Henry H. Wait, a distinguished electric engineer of Chicago, read a paper on an exhaust steam turbine plant, which is published in the Proceedings of the Institute for January. In this plant at the Wisconsin Steel Company's Mill at South Chicago the turbine utilizes the exhaust steam from a reversible engine which drives the blooming rolls. The steam passes first to the receiver which takes out the shock of the puffs of steam, thence to the steam accumulator or "regenerator," and from there to the turbine and condenser. The "regenerator" is similar to the "organ-pipe regenerator" which John Ericsson patented in 1835 in connection with his hot air engine, which regenerator was described as "a bagot of small copper tubes." In the regenerator the exhausted air, or steam in this case, imparts its heat to the cool fluid coming into the machine. The plant described by Mr. Wait is the first of the kind to be installed in this country. A great saving is claimed for it in connection with continuous running engines, and such a system can be used to increase the power of such engines, and even when run condensing, the power and total economy can sometimes be increased by combining a low-pressure turbine and engine.

Representative Littlefield, of the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, in reporting favorably the bill H. 13405, "to amend the laws concerning transportation between the ports of the Territory of Hawaii and other ports of the United States," points out that the purpose of the measure is to afford temporary relief to, and additional facilities for, passenger travel between the Hawaiian Islands and the main land of the United States. It appears that there have been

numerous instances when the time between the sailings of American ships between the ports of Hawaii and those of the American mainland has been from eight to twenty-one days, with intervals of ten or twelve days a frequent occurrence. In numerous cases the American steamers calling at Honolulu en route to San Francisco from the Orient, have not been able to provide cabin space for more than from ten to sixty per cent. of the passengers booked for those steamers. The people of Hawaii say, with much reason, that it was never the purpose in annexing those islands to the United States to make communication with the mainland more difficult than it was when they were a foreign country. No change of the law as regards freight transportation is asked, nor are lower steamer fares sought; the purpose is only to secure the physical possibility of travel when business or personal reasons demand it. Inasmuch as Hawaii has no alternative of land travel, the application of the coastwise laws to those islands has created a total inhibition of travel for the varying periods between American steamer sailings, such as was not contemplated in the passage of those laws. This bill as amended specifically provides that its operation shall cease as soon as a new line of three American steamships shall be placed in this service.

The contention of Representative Lilley, that the New Orleans naval station is useless, that no battleship ever docked there, and that the station should be abandoned in the interest of economy, is vigorously resented by the New Orleans Picayune, which, in the course of an outspoken article on the subject, says: "It is not true that 'no battleship has ever been docked here, or ever will be,' for the simple reason that the battleship Illinois was docked in the big dock here at the very outset of the erection of that structure. It is also a fact that the Illinois was raised in half the time that it was expected it would take to raise her and in about a third of the time that it would have taken to pump out the best graving dock. Mr. Lilley's report as to the depth of the water here is on a par with his other statements. The depth of the Mississippi in the neighborhood of New Orleans is nearer two hundred feet than any other round number, and all the battleships of the Navy could be entirely sunk in front of this city and be utterly forgotten without impeding navigation for a single day. If the other naval stations which Mr. Lilley attacks deserve his animosity no more than New Orleans, the Navy Department should send the gentleman on another junket, so that he may have an opportunity to make the amende honorable."

In a letter to the New York Sun Mr. Alexander Spottswood Dandridge protests against the use of war balloons on the ground that "in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they will destroy the women and children." Mr. Dandridge is evidently not aware of the fact that last year's conference at The Hague adopted an agreement prohibiting the dropping of explosives from balloons. That agreement, it is safe to predict, will be amplified and extended as airships come into more general use for military purposes. The aerial warship, armed with guns and other implements of attack, is not yet a reality, and it is probable that the principal use of airships in military operations will for some time be for scouting and purposes of observation. More directly to the point is Mr. Dandridge's suggestion that the criminal classes might use balloons to inflict injury upon innocent persons. The possibility of such crimes, however, does not require the prohibition of the construction and use of balloons. It merely indicates the approach of conditions under which national and international regulations relating to the navigation of the air will be required just as the demands of commerce have made it necessary to regulate the navigation of the sea.

Col. Rogers Birnie, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., in his article on "Construction of Heavy Ordnance," published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, estimates the cost of the fourteen-inch gun and carriage at \$132,000, as against \$192,000 for the sixteen-inch gun and carriage. He adds: "The cost of the sixteen-inch gun, including emplacements and ammunition, estimating for the life of the gun, may admittedly exceed that of the fourteen-inch by fifty per cent. or more, but for the limited number of guns involved this is not a serious objection. To offset this there would be, for example, fifty-four per cent. greater striking energy with the sixteen-inch at eight thousand yards (about four and five-tenths miles) range combined with forty-six per cent. greater bursting charge of high explosive. The fourteen-inch has the same measure of penetration at eight thousand seven hundred yards as the twelve-inch model of 1900 with 2550 f.s. muzzle velocity which it is designated to supplant. The great majority of hits upon the heavy armor of battleships will be at oblique impact, for which the sixteen-inch gun affords none too much power, and it is to be regretted, I think, that advantage was not taken of this opportunity to place it instead of the fourteen-inch caliber in the sea-coast defenses."

The President has transmitted to Congress a draft of a bill prepared by the Committee on Departmental Methods for the retirement of superannuated employees in the classified civil service of the Government and the payment of annuities to persons so retired. The bill provides for the deduction from the monthly compensation of such employees of an amount sufficient, with interest at four per centum, compounded annually, to purchase from the United States an annuity for every such employee, on arrival at the age of retirement, equal to one and one-half per centum of his total salary, pay, or compensation for every full year of service, or major fraction thereof. Such deductions shall be varied to correspond with any change in the salary of the employee. The retirement age shall be sixty years for employees whose duties require great physical activity; sixty-five years for employees whose duties require a moderate amount of physical activity; and seventy years for employees whose duties are mainly intellectual.

A correspondent says: "The Army Appropriation Bill, now in the House, has a clause, 'That nothing in this act shall be construed to increase the pay of enlisted men on the retired list.' 'Great Scott,' is there no one to take up the cudgel for us who have served in the Civil War and are now retired? We have performed our duty equally as well as those who asked to be advanced in rank by reason of their service from '61 to '65, some of whom served but a short time as enlisted men. Some of us (I, for one, a sergeant) have records second to none

in all the Service. We have but a few years to live, but to have our service in that war ignored just because we were enlisted men, appears an injustice, especially considering the fact that ours is the 'Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.' Equal rights and justice to all." It is not yet decided what action Congress will take on the pay bill. As it stands now, all officers of the Army are exempted from the proviso in the Army Appropriation bill allowing increased pay, not just because they are enlisted men, but just because they are not.

Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., superintendent of the Springfield Armory, appeared before the Springfield Board of Aldermen on Feb. 21 to explain the plan of the government for establishing a trolley freight system in connection with the armory. He stated that all that was wanted from the city was the right for the government or the street railway to lay the 1,400 feet of track on Hickory street, to lay a curve to connect tracks which the government will lay on its own property on Federal street with the company's tracks on State street and to be given the right to operate trolley freight cars on the streets through the day and regular steam road coal cars at night. Colonel Blunt was willing to concede any point which in any way conflicted with the public interest, and the aldermen exhibited a spirit which is expected to bring about the result desired by Colonel Blunt within the next few weeks.

The Senate Committee on Claims recommend the payment of \$135,560 to William Cramp and Sons in payment of the expenses incurred by them for the care, maintenance, preservation, insurance, and wharfage during a delay of two years in the completion of the battleship Indiana after the expiration of the contract period, brought about by the failure of the United States to furnish them with the armor "in the time and in the order necessary to carry on the work properly," as it had covenanted and agreed to do. The committee say: "It may be that the company had the right to cut the vessel loose and let her float down the Delaware River to its destruction," and they should not be punished for their patriotic action in spending their money to take care of Government property instead of standing strictly upon their rights under the contract."

From Presidio of Monterey one of the ladies of the Army writes to us, Feb. 19, saying: "In the past week shades have been put up in some of the officers' quarters at this post. They are of such poor quality that everything coming between them and the light within is visible from the outside. The Government paid over \$1 apiece (it is rumored \$1.25) for them, and had to have them put up by soldier labor. Officers here have paid but seventy-five cents to eighty-five cents for as good a shade as one could want, and this at retail in the town here, and the seller has put them up. This suggests the inquiry whether we are to have the same quality of furniture when the Government pays top prices."

In the course of an article earnestly advocating an increase in the pay of the officers of our military services that staunch friend of the Army and Navy, the Hartford Courant, quotes the letter from a lieutenant of cavalry recently published in these columns, and adds: "This is not an isolated case. The Army is full of them. Better let those new public buildings in your districts wait, gentlemen of the Sixtieth Congress; better let those expensive water-way projects wait, than keep these officers who have devoted their lives to the country waiting for pay on which they can live in modest, decent comfort while doing the country's work."

In a favorable report on the bill S. 4171, for the "continuation of investigations of rivers and water resources of the United States," Mr. Flint, of the Senate Committee on the Geological Survey, states that the Federal government is spending over \$40,000,000 in irrigation work in the arid West. He also points out that a great national resource is represented in over one million acres of swamp land in the United States, now worthless but subject to reclamation by drainage. Senator Flint estimates that floods in the United States cost an average of \$100,000,000 every year.

The Journal of the Military Service Institution for March contains the Seaman First Prize Essay on "Hygiene and Sanitation" and notable illustrated papers on "Conditions of Warfare in Morocco," "Cavalry Operations in Manchuria," "The Military Shoe and the Military Foot," "Transmission of Military Intelligence," together with the discussion on "The Army and the Organized Militia," which formed part of the proceedings of the recent thirtieth anniversary meeting of the institution.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States will hold their fifth triennial convention at Cleveland, O., May 12 and 13, 1908, at the Hollender House. The National Commandery will be the guests of the Ohio Commandery, to whom a banquet will be given on the 12th, followed by various social entertainment on the 13th. The occasion is to be celebrated as the decennial of the Spanish-American War, and is expected to bring together a larger number of prominent officers than any previous Congress has done.

Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., Engineer-in-Chief of the Panama Canal, who sailed for the Isthmus, Feb. 23, after a leave spent in the United States, called at the White House on Feb. 24 and, in the course of a conversation with the President, predicted that the Panama Canal would be open for business on Jan. 1, 1915.

A correspondent sends us the following as overheard at the Army and Navy Club, Manila: Engineer Captain: "Can you tell me any single case where an engineer colonel would ever have to ride fifteen miles at a gallop?" Infantry Captain: "When the dam breaks."

An officer stationed in Cuba says: "Keep up the fight for the Pay Bill. We in Cuba are dependent on that to meet the expenses of the next move."

CRITICS OF THE NAVY ANSWERED.

At the close of testimony given by Rear Admiral G. A. Converse, retired, and Chief Constr. W. L. Capps before the Senate Naval Committee, Feb. 19, Senator Perkins suggested an apology to those officers for having summoned them to reply to criticisms of the character under consideration. Senator Hale readily accepted the suggestion, but said an investigation has to be held, as the laymen could not understand how "absurd" the magazine articles really were. "They attracted the attention of the country," said he, "and we were forced to investigate."

The hearings developed the fact that in the opinion of Rear Admiral Converse, whose judgment the committee seemed inclined to accept as final, the United States has the best means for the construction of naval vessels in the world. The magazine article was taken up in detail and its allegations replied to by Rear Admiral Converse. In answer to direct questions of Senator Tillman as to the participation of naval officers in these criticisms, Admiral Converse explained that reports had been made to the Secretary of the Navy in which views were expressed which very closely followed those put forward in the article in question. He named Comdr. W. S. Sims and Lieut. Comdr. F. K. Hill as officers who had made reports on some of the matters criticized in the article under consideration. Senator Martin, near the close of the hearing, made the suggestion that Rear Admiral Evans drop the writer of the article off one of the desert islands of the Pacific.

Admiral Converse stated that there was not a battleship in the United States Navy which would not, with a full supply of coal in her bunkers, have eleven inches of armor belt above her water line. He characterized some of the magazine charges as "very unimportant," some to be "so stated as to give wrong impressions," and some to be "absolutely false."

Senator Tillman asked the Rear Admiral if he knew the names of any officers, other than Sims and Hill, who had written reports or made criticisms which afterward were made the basis of attacks upon the Navy.

"I do not," replied Rear Admiral Converse.

"Was there any difference of opinion among members of the Board of Construction in regard to the matters, such as the position of the armor belt, turret construction and ammunition hoists?" was asked.

"The members of the board were unanimous in approving the designs used. The Admiral stated that a change had been made in the turret construction of the Delaware type, which is now building, in that a two stage ammunition hoist had been authorized. He said this change had not been made with any idea of additional safety; but because greater speed was possible. He declared that not a single accident had happened on any of the American battleships had been due to the open turret; that all of the accidents had originated at the breech of the gun, and that the obvious remedy is additional screens between the breech and the ammunition charges prepared for reloading."

Further on in his statement Admiral Converse said that Admiral Togo went into battle with only ten days' supplies on board his ships. He called attention to the fact that articles of war provide that a commander shall prepare his ships for battle, which would mean that he should discharge all necessary weight.

Calling attention to battleships of the South Carolina type, Mr. Hale asked Admiral Converse if he would not be willing to take his chance on such a ship in engaging any type of ship afloat.

"Yes," replied the Admiral, with positiveness. He added that he considered the South Carolina type the best class of fighting ship of any navy.

"Then why pay four or five million dollars more for vessels of the Delaware class?" asked Mr. Perkins.

"To keep pace with other nations," replied the Admiral.

"Exactly," said Senator Hale. "Other countries are building bigger ships, so we want them."

Taking up the magazine charge that the regulations do not permit sufficient battle drills to insure proficiency in this regard, Admiral Converse asserted the contrary to be true. He gave vivid descriptions of several maneuvers and feats, such as coaling at sea and other difficult processes. The Navy has been built up to such an extent that now he thought maneuvers could be performed equal to those of any naval power.

Admiral Converse supported the statement made recently by Chairman Hale that never before in the history of the world has there been such a completely equipped fleet as that which the United States sent to the Pacific. In great detail the Admiral explained the American system of battleship construction, which he declared to be the best in existence. Incidentally the statement amounted to a complete indorsement of the bureau system of construction.

It was charged in the magazine article that there is a dearth of torpedoes in the Navy. This criticism was met by Admiral Converse saying that the Whitehead torpedo was designed for use at eight hundred yards and that battle would not be given now under four or five thousand yards, so that the Whitehead torpedo is useless. He explained it is a constant race between armor, guns, torpedoes, and all other equipments.

TESTIMONY OF CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR CAPPS.

The testimony of Chief Constructor Capps, who followed Admiral Converse, was substantially a repetition in brief form of the statements made in his long report on the same subject, dated Feb. 14, 1908. In that report he said: "It would appear that ill-informed representatives of a would-be new school of design deemed it necessary to invite special attention to professional subjects, which, as a matter of fact, had already received most serious consideration by officers and commanders of naval vessels or fleets. That the large majority of the alleged defects in our naval vessels do not exist in fact will be conclusively shown." A complete demonstration of the truth of this statement follows.

Of Mr. Reuter's article, the author of the sensational article under consideration, the Chief Constructor said: "For a gentleman who claims 'a closer sea-going acquaintance' with the American Navy 'than any other civilian possesses' the writer evinces a most unwarranted tendency to indulge in loose, irresponsible, misleading, or false statements concerning matters with which he should have definite knowledge if his ten years' familiarity with the Navy have been devoted to earnest and even passably intelligent study of its matériel in comparison with that of foreign navies. His apparently insatiable desire for sensation at any cost leads him to make statements which, upon their very face, are too absurd for serious consideration." A few conspicuous instances of this were given. Concluding his report, Chief Constructor Capps said:

"That Bureau of the Navy Department of which I have the honor at the present time to be the chief does not shrink from

but courts criticism; but in order that such criticism may be helpful and valuable it must come from well-informed and experienced men whose sole desire is to improve and not to tear down, and who are willing to set forth their views in detail with definite reasons for 'the faith that is in them.' If, in the last analysis, those who have final and definite responsibility for results and whose knowledge and experience does not permit them to concur in the views of the critic—no matter how definite those views may be or how strongly or persistently expressed—rely upon their own best judgment, reinforced, it may be, by the unanimous concurrent opinion of their responsible official colleagues, the critic has no just right to insist that only he and his sympathizers are right and that all those who differ from them in opinion are wholly wrong, especially when the subject under criticism is one for which others and not the critics have definite responsibility. That they alone are right, however, appears to be the point of view of those whose opinions are not accepted, and their subsequent action must, in many instances, be prejudicial rather than beneficial to the naval service if we are to accept as true the statements of certain magazine and other writers that their articles are based upon information obtained from officers of the Navy."

In view of the foregoing, and in spite of the very great additional burden of work imposed upon the Chief Constructor, it has been a real privilege to join with his colleagues, as president of the Board of Construction, in setting forth the facts concerning the matériel of the United States Navy. In doing so, the Chief Constructor is fully aware how great has been the misrepresentation as to such matters, how far-reaching may be the results, and, ultimately, how disastrous to discipline and efficiency of the fleet itself must be any widespread dissemination of false or misleading statements concerning naval matériel unless such false impressions are promptly removed; for it is quite too much to expect that the best work can be done either by commissioned or enlisted personnel if they once become thoroughly imbued with the idea that the possible enemy has the "best" and our own service only the "worst" in naval matériel.

Those features of battleship design which have been covered by this report and which affect the design of the vessel as a whole, in matters directly under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, are height of freeboard, gun height, and water-line armor distribution. The detailed discussion of these features of United States battleships in the foregoing report would appear to leave no doubt whatever as to the accuracy of the following conclusions:

First. That the height of freeboard of United States battleships has been given the most careful consideration in every design of battleship, and that the comparatively inferior freeboard of the three vessels of the Indiana class and the two vessels of the Kearsarge class was due, in part, to a literal compliance with the phraseology of the act making appropriation for those vessels, and, in part, to a desire to obtain the greatest possible battery power and greatest possible battery and hull protection on the displacement finally decided upon. All other battleships in the United States Navy, with the exception of those above noted, have ample freeboard for seaworthiness, and ample freeboard for the purpose of effectual service of the battery under all probable conditions of battle. Since freeboard in excess of that necessary for seaworthiness and the service of the battery is obtained at a distinct sacrifice of other important and essential qualities, the action of the responsible designers of the battleships of the United States Navy has been fully justified by the results obtained. Moreover, a comparison of the freeboard of American battleships with that of battleships of the British and Japanese navies indicates that the responsible designers of these three navies have arrived at substantially identical conclusions in treating this very important element of battleship design.

Second. That the heights of gun axes on battleships of the United States Navy are directly and most favorably comparable with the heights of gun axes on battleships of the British and Japanese navies, and that such gun heights are entirely adequate for the effectual service of the battery under all probable conditions of weather during which naval actions are likely to take place. The most direct evidence in support of this statement is the effective work performed by the batteries of the Japanese battleships during the battle of the Sea of Japan, it being noted in this connection that the heights of gun axes of the ships of the Japanese fleet were slightly less than the heights of gun axes of nearly all battleships of the United States Navy, with the exception of those of the Kearsarge and Indiana classes.

Third. That the water-line armor distribution on battleships of the United States Navy has been made with due regard to the imperative necessity of giving adequate protection not only to vital elements of the vessel, such as machinery, boilers, and magazines, but also—and most important of all—to the stability of the vessel under battle conditions. The data contained in the text of this report, supplemented by the plans herewith forwarded as appendices, leave no possible room for doubt that the water-line armor distribution of battleships of the United States Navy is in no sense inferior to that of similar protection on typical battleships of the British and Japanese navies, and in many instances, as is clearly shown, is superior. Where the designs of battleships of other navies have indicated a greater protection to the water line, such greater protection has inevitably been accompanied by serious sacrifices of other most important qualities, a sacrifice which, in the judgment of British, Japanese, and American designers, has been without justification.

Speaking, therefore, as one who has no responsibility, either direct or indirect, for the designs of battleships now attached to the Atlantic fleet, but as one who has unusual opportunities to know facts, and who has, moreover, a keen appreciation of the responsibility inevitably attaching to such a statement made by him, the Chief Constructor desires to go fairly and squarely on record as stating that, ship for ship, in its own period of design, the battleship fleet of the United States Navy compares most favorably with that of any other navy in the world, and, in the opinion of certain foreign critics, is superior to all in battery power and protection, the two vitally essential elements in all battleships. In making the foregoing statement the Chief Constructor earnestly desires to disclaim any boastful intent. As previously noted, comparisons of the kind are unpleasant and ordinarily undesirable, but there are times when they are necessary, and this appears to be one of them.

In conclusion, and by way of illustrating the fact that the United States Navy has no monopoly of unfair and unjust criticism and that there are in other countries individuals or cliques whose tendency is to criticize to destruction rather than to assist in upbuilding, and who evince an undue interest in and responsibility for the work for which others are legally responsible, I beg to submit and close with the following quotation from an article in a well-known and widely read British service publication of so recent a date as Jan. 16, 1908:

"The real danger to British naval supremacy at the present time lies not in the possession of fast battleships nor in the superiority of the matériel of the fleet, but in the formation of cabals. Loyalty to their chiefs is what the nation expects and requires from its naval officers of all ranks; there can be no success in war without it. Some remarks penned by an officer of rank one hundred and twenty odd years ago are not without point even at the present time. A certain Captain Cornwall, describing a 'straight talk' he had with his commander-in-chief, relates how he addressed him in the following remarkable words: 'By what power I cannot say, but from the effects of that power he (the second in command) has drawn over to himself a party of at least half of the officers under your command; these are trained up in discontent, and, perhaps, I don't go too far if I say, in open contempt of every resolution sent from the Admiralty.'"

"There is a lot to be learned from naval history, if we can only interpret its lessons aright. And the first and last lesson to learn is loyalty to the chiefs, whether at the Admiralty, on shore, or in command afloat."

Senator Culberson, of Texas, recently sent a letter to each of forty-three surviving general officers of the Confederate army asking each to signify who, in his opinion, was the greatest commander developed on the southern side in the Civil War. Forty of the officers thus questioned sent replies. Thirty-four name General

Lee unqualifiedly, two name General Jackson, two Gen. J. E. Johnston, and one Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, while one does not respond directly to the inquiry.

DID WASHINGTON EVER SWEAR?

The Boston Globe, in an article discussing the question whether Washington at the battle of Monmouth was so excited by the treacherous or cowardly conduct of General Lee that he ripped out some oaths, publishes this letter which follows from Gen. Henry B. Carrington, U. S. A., retired, author of "Washington as a Soldier":

"For the sake of our youth, I ask to make a statement to refute the tradition that Washington used profanity at the battle of Monmouth."

"During nearly thirty years of study in preparing the 'Battles of the American Revolution,' and afterward, in writing 'Washington as a Soldier,' I never found responsible authority for the tradition."

"Some have said, that if he did not, with his high temper, they would think less of him. After frequent conferences with Mr. Bancroft, the historian, in his library at Washington, I found simply this explicit tradition, viz., that 'when Lafayette visited this country in 1825 he was the guest of Chief Justice Hornblower, Newark, N. J., and that while seated on his front porch, one evening, Lafayette remarked that 'the only time he heard Washington swear was when he rebuked Lee at meeting him on his retreat at Monmouth.'"

"Knowing that the late Justice Bradley was intimate with the family of Judge Hornblower and was at his house visiting at that time, I called upon him and have his written reply to my inquiry. A passage is as follows: 'Nothing of the kind ever occurred. Lafayette did not stay at Mr. Hornblower's, but at the principal public house of the city. There he was visited by them both, but the subject of the battle of Monmouth was not mentioned.'"

"When General Lee, immediately after the battle, wrote an insolent letter to General Washington he 'protested against very singular expressions used on the field, which implied that he was either guilty of disobedience of orders, of want of courage, or want of conduct.'"

"Washington replied as follows: 'I received your letter expressed as I conceive in terms highly improper. I am not conscious of any very singular expressions at the time of meeting you, as you intimate. What I recollect to have said was dictated by duty and warranted by the occasion.'"

"I have before me copy No. 4 of a special edition of the 'Trial of Lee before the court-martial, presided over by Gen. Lord Stirling,' giving, in full detail, the entire testimony and arguments, as well as the action of the military court."

"Not a single witness for the prosecution or defense attributed to Washington a profane or other expletive."

"Lee himself, when on trial for honor and all that a soldier deems worth saving, averred most solemnly it 'was not the language of Washington, but it was manner rather than words that gave him offense.'"

"This trial involved so much for Charles Lee, that to have omitted the profane words, if used, would seem incredible of belief."

"Lafayette, in his confidential memoirs, containing his letters to his wife, makes no mention of profane language at that interview, but that Washington seemed 'something more divine than human.'"

"Lafayette's elder grandson, Life Senator Oscar Lafayette, assured me, in Paris, that he had never found authority for that American tradition."

"In following up investigation of this tradition, I found that Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives, was a pupil of Dr. Asahel Green, president of Princeton College. Dr. Greene was Washington's staff chaplain, and was with him at Monmouth. During a lecture upon Paley's 'Moral Philosophy,' a roguish student interrupted by the inquiry, 'Mr. Green, did not Washington swear at Lee at the battle of Monmouth?'"

"In reply, for he was a worshiper of Washington, and must have caught the current rumor of the day, never verified by authentic record or witness, Dr. Green drew himself up with dignity and said, 'Young man, that great man did, I acknowledge, use some hasty and incautious words at the battle of Monmouth, when Lee attempted to excuse his treacherous conduct; but, if there ever was an occasion on which a man might be excused for such forgetfulness, it was that occasion.' Dr. Green did not say Washington's hasty words were profane."

"Washington's stern order as to profanity, which I found, written in his own handwriting, in his military order book, gives his views as to profanity just a year after the battle of Monmouth."

"Washington's military order book, from June 22 to Aug. 8, 1779, in his own hand-writing, contains the following General Order regarding profanity:

"Many and pointed orders have been issued against that unmeaning and abominable custom of swearing—notwithstanding which, with much regret the General observes that it prevails, if possible, more than ever. His feelings are continually wounded by the oaths and imprecations of the soldiers whenever he is in hearing of them. The name of that Being from whose bountiful goodness we are permitted to exist and enjoy the comforts of life is incessantly imprecated and profaned in a manner as wanton as it is shocking. For the sake, therefore, of religion, decency and order, the General hopes and trusts that officers of every rank will use their influence and authority to check a vice which is as unprofitable as it is wicked and shameful. If officers would make it an invariable rule to reprimand, and, if that does not do, punish soldiers for offences of the kind, it would not fail of having the desired effect."

A CAVALRYMAN'S PROTEST.

Writing from Portland, Ore., to the New York Sun, a correspondent, who signs himself "Army," says:

"Out here at a post in the Far Northwest I have just read the article in The Sun about the horsemanship test at West Point. Colonel Scott, the Superintendent, has said that the new method of assigning graduates 'nullifies the classification based on scholarship and discipline, to the detriment of both.' He takes as an example Cadet (now lieutenant) Arnold, who stood No. 66 in his class and was qualified for the mounted service and who asked for that branch but did not get a commission in it. Cadet Arnold was, in the opinion of his class, an excellent horseman; but he did not play polo as much as some other men because he was confined to barracks a good deal of the time. He did care a great deal for horses and would have made a much better cavalryman than infantryman."

"The same could be said of man after man of the class of 1907—men who, to quote an article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 2, 'had worked four long years at West Point to get a certain branch of the Service and who qualified in riding, too,' but who are now in the Infantry or else have resigned. Why? Be-

cause they have seen their efforts wasted, the work of those four hard years gone for nothing. Unkindest cut of all, they had seen men put into the mounted branches who could ride not one bit better than they and in two or three cases not nearly as well. That was the thing that hurt most, and, as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL stated, "was doubtless the determining factor in causing the resignation of so many men from the last class."

"It has been stated that the assignments were made for the good of the Service in that the Infantry had got so few graduates of late. Does the War Department or the Infantry think the 'foot' will be benefited one bit by forcing men under such circumstances to go into it only to be always dissatisfied—men who were really entitled to the Cavalry or the Field Artillery? Far from it. Those men's best efforts can never be given to the Government, because they know how shabbily they have been treated."

"Furthermore, they have no redress, for they lack even that privilege which is accorded other officers of transferring to another branch, and all because they are graduates."

"One more point: Who composed the 'board of officers' that passed judgment on cadets' qualifications in horsemanship? Nobody has as yet been able to find out, although several officers have tried. It seems hardly fair that anyone should be subjected to such high-handed treatment, even though he be a graduate of the 'Point.'"

THE MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC.

On the evening of Feb. 20 Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Adjutant General's Department, lectured before the University Club in New York city on "The Relief of Peking." In the course of his remarks Colonel Heistand said:

"Much looting, too, was officially done by foreign troops, under supervision of their officers, as permitted by regulations under certain conditions said to obtain in China. The loot so gathered was sold at public auction. Some of the missionaries even could not withstand the temptation, and one of them, caught in the act of looting, was shot by an American sentry; and when last I heard of him he was proudly exhibiting the wound as received in the siege of Peking. I am happy to say that with very few individual exceptions American soldiers and sailors responded worthily to American sentiment and took pride in scrupulously obeying their orders not to disturb persons or property, and they did much by organizations and as individuals to protect both. After arrival at Peking their splendid police work quickly restored confidence and trade. For this service they received a memorial of thanks from the local Chinese authorities. I cannot believe that any government has ever been more worthily represented than our government was represented by the body of the American Army and Navy in China in the years 1900 and 1901, and when I read in the public press that those same soldiers and sailors when at home are refused admittance to places of public amusement because of their uniform, I wonder whether patriotism is imaginary or dead. I do not believe it is either, but, if not, it should operate to drive from any community a citizen who so offends it. I do not believe the sentiment of the American people sanctions such indignity to its soldiers and sailors, and I cannot permit to pass any proper occasion to protest against it with all the force of an earnest nature."

And, in closing his address, Colonel Heistand said: "The world owes much to China. Proud as we all are of our Western civilization and our citizenship, Oriental civilization is not all bad, and no man need be ashamed of citizenship in that great Empire of the Far East which gave mankind its first paper, its first printing, its first silk, its first porcelain, the first gunpowder and the first magnetic compass, and rang up the curtain of civilization in the misty dawn of its history's unknown beginning."

"Gentlemen, we cannot afford—no nation can afford to neglect the coming China. The history of the twentieth century will be written largely around and over the Pacific Ocean. What is going to happen when a population of 500,000,000, that has been asleep for a thousand years, wakes up, is not easy to conjecture. Certain it is that the awakening is at hand and its force and power are not to be underestimated and the commercial worth of friendship with it is not to be undervalued. That there will be a struggle for its control or domination is just as certain as that time will progress. One of the vital questions we will have to determine in the future is whether we, as a nation, will maintain our prestige or surrender it to another. Unless we are prepared to step aside and surrender without a word of protest we must be prepared for eventualities. What eventualities may include, no one is wise enough to conjecture. They involve the mastery of the Pacific. Our geographical position, our resources and our interests give us exceptional claims to that position. If our commercial prosperity is to continue we cannot entrust those interests to other hands. We may not be permitted peacefully to enjoy it. There is no particular quarter to look for danger. It is as likely to rest in the Occident as in the Orient. Therefore I say we must be prepared for eventualities. If trouble is to come, it will not arise from a restaurant riot in San Francisco; it will not arise from a sailors' brawl in a foreign port; it will not be the result of some one throwing a rotten egg in Vancouver. By no means! It will come just when the astute statesmen of the country or countries hostile to our interests want it to come, for war is very easy to make and a cause for it is easy to find or create. It requires a wise statesman sometimes to avert war, but ordinary politicians can find an excuse to make it. For that reason, I never lose an opportunity to plead with my countrymen to cherish all that is noble in the military profession, for no one is wise enough to know how soon soldiers may again be needed. I am not opposed to peace; on the contrary, I permit no one to exceed me in a desire for peace. I am not, however, for peace at the price of poltroonery. I am not willing to let some one kick me and then servilely to thank him for making the assault. For that reason, I am sorry that Congress does not see its way clear to authorize four new battleships—I wish it were eight, and we could easily stand twice that many—and I hope that Congress will so increase the pay of soldiers that we will have the ranks full all the time and lose no opportunity to drill and to train. To neglect our defenses and to fail to manifest at all times an ability to defend our rights is little short of criminal."

"We look not with covetous eyes on the world, but we seek the widest intercourse and the closest trade relations possible with all countries. These conditions I earnestly desire, and I hope we may establish and maintain with China and the rest of the world such relations that we shall see the Stars and Stripes go farther and farther to the uttermost parts of the earth in peaceful and commercial triumphs recognized always and ever as the symbol of mercy and justice and as the emblem of national integrity and honor."

SELECTING NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On page 577 of your issue of Feb. 1 appears an article under the above heading. Although unsigned it bears the stamp of authority; but I presume the subject is open to discussion. It appears that someone has proposed examination for promotion for non-commissioned officers, but that it is not favorably considered by the War Department. The writer of the article gives reasons why such a plan is not feasible, but he does not meet the issue. His criticisms relate principally to the machinery to be employed in accomplishing the result, and not to the result itself.

Officers enter the Army by competitive examination, and as a rule thereafter are promoted by seniority, after due examination. After many years' experience, this system is admitted to produce good results. Why will not a similar plan be well adapted for the advancement of the soldier? If the company commander should have complete control of promotions in his company, why should not the regimental commander have full sway in the appointment and promotion of his officers? It is admitted by the author of the article that according to the present regulations non-commissioned officers may be appointed or promoted either by selection, by examination, by length of service, by seniority, or almost in any way that his company or regimental commander may designate. Is this conducive to discipline, efficiency or contentment? If an officer knew advancement came only through political influence, he would naturally devote his time to making influential friends, to the detriment of his military duties. If a soldier knows the road to promotion is through the back door of the captain's kitchen, or rests in the hands of the first sergeant, he will shape his course accordingly. It was common talk among both officers and men in a regiment in which I once served that no man could expect to be a corporal in a certain company until he had served a satisfactory term as the captain's striker. Such things are the exception, it is true, but there is more or less grumbling about promotions in all branches of the Army. This is one thing it is desired to stop.

A system is wanted that is safe and sure to promote the best man. Every soldier wants to know where he stands, what his chances are for promotion, and exactly what he must do to accomplish the desired result. He wants to feel that his chances are equal to those of every other man.

As to the composition of the examining board, which is much criticized, the critic merely "puts up a straw man and knocks him down again." He writes: "That there are officers who bear lightly the burden of responsibility attaching to their office, and shift as much as possible of that burden to the first sergeant and to others, can not be doubted. But will such officers exercise greater wisdom or care when sitting as a board than when acting upon their individual responsibility?" It is reasonable to suppose that the convening authority would not order a board consisting of that kind of officers, although, as a rule, it would be quite proper that the interested company commander should be a member of the board. In the examination of sergeants for the position of regimental non-commissioned staff officer a regimental staff officer should be included in the composition of the board.

It goes without saying that the pay of the non-commissioned officer will be increased, and the position made worth having, and the road to it should be made plain, and the prize put within the grasp of every intelligent, well-behaved man in the Service. It should not be possible to have as many methods of promotion in a regiment as there are companies in it. There should be one way and only one. Shall it be by selection, by elimination, or by examination?

Examination for promotion for non-commissioned officers in some form is coming. No doubt of it. How soon we shall get out of the present rut can not be told, but when we do there will be more contentment in the ranks, the best men will be wearing the chevrons, discipline will be improved, the entire enlisted force will be more efficient, and there will be fewer things the matter with the Army.

PROGRESS.

RUINING THE U.S. INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We note the recommendation of the Chief of Staff in his annual report that the Infantry be increased ten regiments, or 33 per cent.; and that Infantry companies should in peace time have a strength of 150 men, with Cavalry companies at a strength of 100 men each. As the Infantry now consists of thirty regiments, let us see what the result would be if these recommendations were adopted.

Forty regiments, at 1,800 men (disregard bands and staff), 72,000 enlisted. Fifteen regiments, at 1,200 men, Cavalry troops, 18,000 enlisted. Total proposed strength for the two arms, 90,000 enlisted.

Where, pray, would the Field and the Coast Artillery and the limited enlisted strength already belonging to the Staff Corps come in, to say nothing of a proposed service corps? It is observed that the proposed strength does accomplish one thing, viz., it does establish the correct proportion of four to one between the strength of foot troops and Cavalry. How far would the proposed change help out the crying needs of the Infantry that are right with us to-day and all the time? Let us see.

Our infantryman must, like all troops, get four years of service at home to two years' foreign service in order to secure the required rest and to recuperate if he is to retain his physical vigor and efficiency. Our Infantry regiments have an established record of not less than half their service in the tropics since such service began with us, and many regiments have served more than two out of three years in such tropical service. At present over half the Infantry is on foreign service, and even more infantry would be on such service in place of U.S. marines, etc., if Infantry were available. Our foreign requirements to-day are approximately twenty regiments of Infantry. With this a fact, and coupled with the fact that all Infantry should serve twice as long at home as in the tropics, the need of sixty regiments of Infantry—and not forty, as recommended by the Chief of Staff—is readily apparent. Besides, during the present tours of home duty, the Infantry is occupied in anything but a proper upbuilding of its efficiency, for the time is occupied in discharging all its men, the outfitting and superficial training of new and raw recruits, and, frequent hurried changing of stations in order that posts may be kept garrisoned and valuable property cared for while other regiments are departing for or returning from foreign service.

These conditions of service are very hard and trying for troops, and it is no wonder that most of our men

decline to re-enlist. Ten years ago conditions as to re-enlistment were exactly opposed to this, and with a large proportion of old and trained soldiers it was possible to quickly train the raw recruits. But with the good examples as set by the old and trained soldier entirely lacking, it is a tedious task to even attempt, and one certain of but superficial accomplishment. No other branch of our Service is subjected to such adverse and trying conditions. But with them the Infantry has also the burden borne by all the Service alike—that of insufficient pay.

The November number of the U.S. Infantry Journal contains a most timely article entitled "More Foot Troops Needed," which certainly must have come to the notice of the Chief of Staff. The facts therein presented are incontrovertible, and pitiable. They were formulated by Infantry officers, most thoroughly familiar with Infantry needs. So thorough and complete was the representation of Infantry needs that the Infantry Association caused the article to be printed in pamphlet, which has been widely distributed over the country, and has met with very general approval in the remedies suggested to better Infantry conditions. Yet the principal adviser to the Commander-in-Chief chooses to practically disregard the stated requirements of the backbone of the Army.

Is it not a surprising fact to you, dear reader, that the fighting end of the Army—and what is an Army good for except it be qualified to fight?—can receive such neglect? In fact, neglect is what they have received in the largest quantities. Plenty of it lying around loose—no one else clamoring for that. But it seems to be about all that has not been clamored for, and that successfully, by others. It can hardly be presumed that all Congressmen and Senators can individually be intimately acquainted with these conditions. But there are in Congress many members who are veterans—men, too, who are graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, and whose voices, raised in indignant protest, we have a right to expect to hear.

Before the convening of the present Congress there was prepared by an Infantry committee a bill calculated to remedy the needs of the Infantry as they exist to-day. This bill was forwarded to the War Department with a letter setting forth in the strongest terms the reasons why such a bill should become a law. Among other reasons cited as to why thirty regiments of Infantry should be added to the existing thirty regiments, was the one that this increase was needed in order to establish the proper relation between the number of foot troops and of Cavalry, or four to one. In reflecting on this, we note what would be the effect, and what the cost, if the recommendations of the Chief of Staff, above cited, were made effective, increasing Infantry companies to 150 men, and Cavalry companies to 100 men. The resulting total strength of Infantry to Cavalry would be 72,000 to 18,000, or four to one. But at what cost? At the cost of the Infantry, of course, which, force for force, as compared to Cavalry, would be underofficered just 50 per cent. As the total strength of our Army is always fixed, and is generally conceded even by military experts as limited to one hundred thousand men, why, when it is well known that extra officers are so sadly needed on the outbreak of war, should we increase the strength of our units for peace time, thereby decreasing the number of officers for any given strength?

The United States Infantry have for years been denied recognition of their real needs by those in position to favor them. Their present fight for a Chief of Infantry who shall represent them with the Chief of Staff, the Secretary of War, the Commander-in-Chief and with the people is now being retarded by forces which, because of such action, entirely prejudiced, should be crushed. It may be that the Infantry will conquer in this fight; and it may be conquered. But conquered if it be it has young blood, and fighting blood—blood that will never down. So often as it is denied, just so often will it return to the fight with new and even stronger arguments.

DZ.

HONOR TO VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 18, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Jan. 18 I notice the following quotation from the Cornell Daily Sun, in connection with the fact that four of the successful candidates for second lieutenantcies in the recent Army examinations were Cornell men: "No university in the United States has ever made a record in any Army examination to compare with this record, and it is one of which all Cornellians may be justly proud."

I will grant that this is a very good showing, and is, I believe, the best Cornell has ever made; but I take issue with the statement that no other school has ever made a record equal to it. In this connection I would like to call attention to the admirable showing made by the Virginia Military Institute, not only in the last examinations, but also for a number of years past. This year the following V.M.I. men passed: G. M. Peek, '07; J. E. Townes, '07; J. E. Mart, '04; Jubal E. Early, '05; J. B. Williams, '04; H. W. T. Eglis, '05, and A. H. Erk, '08. Of these seven men, five were assigned to the Coast Artillery and the others to the Infantry. Of the thirty-five who passed the examinations, G. M. Peek, '07, passed first in the list.

From this it will be readily seen that not only did the Institute put almost twice as many men in the Army as Cornell, but one of her graduates took first honors.

Last year the Institute did even better than this, placing ten men in the Army. It might also be mentioned that while Cornell has over fifteen hundred yearly matriculates and a cadet battalion of twelve full-sized companies, V.M.I., even in its most prosperous years, rarely exceeds the three hundred and twenty mark. It is, then, with the greatest pride that we, its alumni, point to this dear old school from whose walls we see more men entering the Service of their country, Army, Navy and Marine Corps, than from any other like institution in our land, with the exception of the U.S.M.A., and which still upholds its untarnished reputation of the "West Point of the South."

ALUMNUS, '07.

The British navy estimates for 1908-9, made public on Feb. 24, amount to a total of \$161,597,500, a decrease of \$4,500,000, as compared with the last annual budget. The amount allotted to new construction is \$39,726,010, or \$1,773,990 less than last year's allotment. The allotment in the new budget for new construction is the smallest that has been made in many years, and of the whole sum only \$3,750,000 is set aside for beginning work on new ships, the remainder being for continuing work on vessels already under way. The new shipbuilding program includes one battleship of the Dreadnought class, one large armored cruiser, six fast protected cruisers, sixteen destroyers and some submarines. The British army estimates, also made public on Feb. 24, call for a total of \$570,925,600, a reduction of \$5,133,550, as compared with the last budget.

Whatever "Georgia home beer" may be, it may be drunk at post exchanges, a decision to that effect having been made this week by the Judge Advocate General of the Army. The question came up on the inquiry of Col. R. H. Patterson, C.A.C., in command at Fort Screven, Ga. The decision of the Judge Advocate General goes into the subject of local interpretations by legislatures and courts of the intoxicating character of drinks and compares the "Georgia home beer" with various beverages which have not been held to be intoxicating in different sections of the country. This beer is said to contain but 1.82 per cent. of alcohol and in the state of New York a drink with 3.5 alcohol has been judicially held to be simply a tonic. In Massachusetts, on the other hand, anything over one per cent. of alcohol is regarded to be intoxicating. In Kansas all fermented liquor is legally intoxicating. In Rhode Island beer with 2.89 per cent. of alcohol has been held by the courts to be intoxicating. In concluding his decision the Judge Advocate General says: "It is clear, therefore, that no hard and fast rule exists by which the question of the intoxicating properties of a beverage may be determined by the per cent. of alcohol therein. Fort Screven is situated in a prohibition state. If the sale of 'Georgia home beer' is permitted under the laws of that state as being a non-intoxicating beverage it would seem that it would be safe to take the view that its sale at a post exchange within that state is not a violation of the act of Feb. 2, 1901."

Apocryphal of the recommendation of the Secretary of War that seven young Filipinos be received as cadets at the United States Military Academy, it is interesting to recall the fact that Capt. Mathew E. Hanna, 3d U.S. Cav., while serving as Military Attaché to the American Legation in Havana in 1904, suggested that several young Cubans be admitted to the Academy. It is to be regretted that Captain Hanna's suggestion was not adopted. One of the most important tasks encountered by the American authorities in reconstructing the Cuban republic is the reorganization of the military forces of the island in a manner that will enable them to give effective support to the re-established government. The reorganized forces would be greatly strengthened if there were now or in a year or two a group of young native officers trained at West Point and capable of instructing the troops according to American method and practice. The Cuban Rural Guard and the Cuban artillery were both organized by officers of the United States Army, and they evidently afford a solid basis for the alert and efficient military organization which is indispensable to the peace and security of the native government. The first essential of the troops is that they shall have officers of thorough training, a high sense of responsibility and the ability to command the respect and confidence of their subordinates. Had Captain Hanna's suggestion been accepted this need might be supplied with greater certainty than seems possible under present conditions.

The Attorney General has decided that full authority exists for the President to advance assistant paymasters to the grade of passed assistant paymasters. This decision will promote fifteen assistant paymasters to passed assistant paymasters and all others after three years' service, the decision applying specially to the 26 passed assistant paymasters and additional assistant paymasters to the number of 96 authorized by the Act of March 3, 1903. The Attorney General says: "The question is, Whether in view of the statute the advancement of assistant paymasters to the grade of passed assistant paymasters may be determined by executive discretion upon nomination by the President and confirmed by the Senate. This question must be answered in the affirmative with the proviso that such discretion is controlled by the general terms and regulations providing for the advancement of officers in the naval service, and is not affected by the Act of March 3, 1903. As the act does not prescribe the number of officers to be added in either of the two grades, this is necessarily left to executive discretion. It is not required that the relative proportion shall always remain the same. Any change in this proportion is in the discretion of the Executive. The Act of March 3, 1903, does nothing but add certain numbers in the aggregate to the officers in these two grades."

An effort has been in progress of late to secure the repeal of the order made by Gen. Leonard Wood while provisional governor of Cuba, prohibiting cockfighting. The matter was brought to the attention of Secretary Taft this week and will be made the subject of a letter to Governor Magoon, directing him not to take any action in the matter, on the ground that the question is one entirely of Cuban internal affairs, and one which the Cubans themselves ought to be able to settle for themselves. An appeal having been made for action looking to the abolishment of the mortgage or census system, Secretary Taft has decided that also is a matter that can be well left for adjustment after the withdrawal of the American authorities, especially as the Cuban government derives income from the system in question.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, German Ambassador to the United States, laid the cornerstone of the German Club of Tampa, Fla., on Feb. 23, and delivered an address on German relations with the United States, in the course of which he said: "Foremost to the military duty Germany owes her rapid rise during a period of thirty-seven years of peace. It is only very recently that I heard a leading statesman at Washington say: 'When a man receives an honorable discharge from the German army, he is sure to be a pretty good man. If these men emigrate to America, where several hundreds of thousands of them have made their second homes, I claim they make the very best foreign-born citizens of this country.' In days of danger they have always been found among the very first who would defend with their lives, if necessary, the honor and integrity of their adopted country."

Fort Barry, Cal., a new Army post three miles from Fort Baker, is practically in a state of completion. It is to be garrisoned by three companies of Coast Artillery, the 66th, 159th and 161st. The officers' quarters consist of a building for the commanding officer, two sets of captains' quarters and two double sets of lieutenants' quarters. Other buildings include an administration building, or post headquarters; a hospital, guardhouse, four sets of quarters for non-commissioned officers, two handsome and

commodious barracks, each built for one company, but capable of holding two without discomfort; quartermaster and commissary storehouses, sales and issue rooms, stables and various shops. Fort Barry is one of the most complete small posts in the Army, having, besides these equipments, steam heat for the buildings and electric lights, power for the latter coming from the Sausalito plant. In addition there is a magnificent concrete water tank, which caps the cone of a hill 268 feet above sea level. The tank is divided into two parts of equal capacity, each to contain 50,000 gallons.

A correspondent says: "It is hoped that a paragraph in the new Army Regulations will make provisions for quarters of squadron and battalion sergeant majors and color sergeants. These non-commissioned staff officers are, under G.O. 256, W.D., 1907, entitled to three thousand pounds of baggage in changing stations; if one has that amount of baggage he can have it placed on the parade ground or elsewhere upon arrival at his new station. If the commanding officer of a post assigns these non-commissioned staff officers to some troop or company for quarters there is a continuous kicking going on, on the part of the organization commanders, claiming that these men so assigned take away a room to which non-commissioned officers of the troop or company are justly entitled. Let us hope that something will be done for them."

Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin, manager of the Curtis Automobile Works at Hammondport, N.Y., has been awarded the contract to construct for the Army, under the direction of the Signal Corps, a dirigible balloon. Captain Baldwin and Peter Cooper Hewitt, of New York, were the only bidders that complied with the specifications, and their bids were respectively \$6,750 and \$20,000. Captain Baldwin is a veteran in making dirigibles and was the teacher of Roy Knabenshue and Lincoln Beachey, the well-known aeronauts. The proposed balloon must be able to carry two men and stay up at least two hours and make a speed of twenty miles an hour. If it should make twenty-four miles the contractor will get a bonus for the increase of speed. The balloon is to be delivered in five months and will be tested at Fort Myer.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., was among the speakers at the one hundred and eighth celebration of Washington's birthday by the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, and in speaking to the toast to "The Army," he dwelt upon the importance of having a large trained force in readiness for war. In the event of war with a first-class power, he declared, 500,000 men would not be enough. "And," continued the General, "if the struggle was, for instance, to be with Japan, we would have to protect the entire Pacific coast. The Navy would be a protection to us on shore, and if we were to lose on sea the Army would have to come into action. With the Japanese army so well trained, we could not get along with less than a million men."

The report for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1908, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States shows a net loss of eighty-two in the members of the first class, who served during the Civil War; a gain of twenty-five in the second class, representing their sons or collateral descendants of the veterans, and a gain of seven in the second class. This shows a net loss of fifty in the total membership of the Order, which was 8,891 on Jan. 31, 1908. The circular gives that as the total membership "Oct. 31, 1908," but this is prophetic, and as Colonel Nicholson, the accomplished Recorder-in-Chief of the Order, is not the seventh son of a seventh son, we doubt his gift of prophecy.

The following is from the Leavenworth News: "The News hears praise on every hand for the soldiers now stationed at Fort Leavenworth. Leavenworth business men who come in contact with soldiers every day say the barracks of Fort Leavenworth never sheltered a better behaved, more manly lot of men than they do to-day. The manner in which the soldiers conduct themselves while in the city has won for them the admiration of the people of Leavenworth who meet them. It is to be hoped that the men now stationed at this post will be allowed to remain just as long as Army regulations will permit."

The New York Board of Water Supply has approved of Capt. Rhinelander Waldo as chief of the proposed special police for the Catskill watershed, at a salary of \$3,600 a year; and Capt. Douglass I. McKay, late U.S.A., as captain of the force at a salary of \$3,000 a year. No policemen have been appointed, but it is proposed to create a force of 2,000 men to police the watersheds of the city. Captain McKay, who will have command of this force in the field, is a graduate of the Military Academy, who recently resigned from the Coast Artillery.

The Secretary of the Navy, Feb. 15, called the attention of Congress to the fact that the small wooden structure on the barge office site, New York city, has been destroyed by fire, and asks \$22,000 for a three-story, fire-proof structure to take its place. The War Department desires space in such building for separate waiting rooms for officers and enlisted men, with proper toilet rooms in connection with each, and necessary accommodations for packages and express matter, such arrangements to meet the wants of the ferry service to Governors Island.

At the meeting of the Republican County Committee of New York County on Feb. 20, Mr. Bryant Willard introduced resolutions strongly urging legislation to increase the pay of officers and men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service. These resolutions, it is said, would have been adopted at once if Mr. Willard had favored that course, but at his suggestion they were referred to a sub-committee for investigation and report at the next meeting. It is predicted that they will be adopted with little or no opposition.

There is some doubt in Army circles of the withdrawal of the troops now in Cuba on Feb. 1, 1909, as planned by the President and Secretary of War. The whole matter of the necessary safeguards to insure the installation of a new government next winter has been

thoroughly discussed during the stay of Governor Magoon in Washington, and it has been decided to take no steps looking to establishing a government until after the elections. Prominent citizens of Cuba have urged with no little force that the American Army remain in the island for a time after the inauguration of the new government in order to assure to the Cuban people a stable and competent administration of public affairs.

Admiral Evans has ordered the Culgoa to go on up the coast when the battleship fleet reaches Magdalena Bay to San Diego for supplies. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts let a contract Thursday for the following staples for the fleet: 350,000 pounds of flour, 750,000 pounds of potatoes, 200,000 pounds of frozen beef, 25,000 pounds of veal, 10,000 pounds of bologna, 25,000 pounds of pork sausage, 15,000 pounds of frankfurters, 2,000 pounds of dehydrated soup greens, 5,000 pounds of dried milk, 10,000 pounds of butter. The Culgoa will take on these stores March 17 and turn about for Magdalena Bay, where the fleet will remain for six weeks, engaged in target practice.

The Drill Regulations and outlines of first aid for the Hospital Corps recently revised by Major Charles F. Mason is in the hands of the printer and will come from the press in a fortnight and be ready for distribution in the latter part of March. The Transport Regulations in use by the Quartermaster's Department are being revised to adapt them to the changing conditions of Army traffic between this country and the Philippines. The work is in charge of Major Carroll A. Devol, of the First Division.

Members of the Arctic Club at New York city, Feb. 20, discussed polar theories. Mr. William Reed read a paper in which he said: "The poles so long sought are but phantoms. There are openings at the northern and southern extremities. In the interior are vast continents, oceans, mountains and rivers. Vegetable and animal life are evident in this new world, and it is probably peopled by races yet unknown to the dwellers upon the earth's exterior." This was the theory of Capt. J. C. Symmes, U.S.A., who died in 1895.

The Senate Military Committee has cleaned up its docket of nominations and the Senate has confirmed this week all the Army nominations reported. The Military Committee did not meet on Thursday, its regular day for meeting, the Brownsville case having been disposed of and no further pressing business being before the committee.

The Navy Register for Jan. 1, 1908, is now being issued by the Public Printer. It is a book of 281 pages, and each officer instead of having a signal number as formerly in front of his name, has now four signal letters. Thus Admiral Dewey, who, in the 1907 register, had the signal number of 1, now has the signal letters A B C.

The President sent to the Senate Feb. 27 thirteen conventions resulting from the recent conference at The Hague. Of these ten were signed by the American delegates and three were not. The salient features of these agreements we have already published. The treaties were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has decided that the United States cannot be held to pay any part of the bonded indebtedness of the city of Key West in consideration of the cession of a portion of the territory within the boundaries of the city as an addition to the military reservation on which is situated Fort Taylor.

The Quartermaster's Department has authorized the letting of a contract for the construction of eight Cavalry stables, one field staff and band stable and one quartermaster's stable at Fort Sam Houston. A new bakery is also to be built at that post.

Capt. Aaron Ward, U.S.N., in command of the Pennsylvania, has been ordered to his home to await orders and Capt. F. A. Wilner, captain of the League Island Yard, has been ordered to the command of the Pennsylvania.

The record and findings in the court-martial in the case of 1st Lieut. Dexter Sturges, 13th U.S. Cav., at Fort Sheridan, for alleged financial irregularities, was received Feb. 28 at the War Department and will be forwarded to President Roosevelt the coming week.

The President has appointed Prof. Asaph Hall Professor of Mathematics at the Naval Academy, to succeed Professor Rawson, retired. Professor Hall is the son of the late Prof. Asaph Hall, connected for a lifetime with the Naval Observatory.

The amendment of the Army Regulations in Par. 213 has been ordered for the purpose of authorizing the addition of another star to the national flag for the admission of Oklahoma.

Pay Insp. Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N., appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs Feb. 21 in behalf of the pay bill. We shall deal at greater length with his statement in a future issue.

The Committee on Rules of the House brought in a rule on Feb. 28 to put the pay clause back in the Army bill, and the House adopted the rule which passes the pay bill in the House.

The 3d Battalion of the 10th U.S. Infantry left Fort Reno, Okla., Feb. 25, for Fort McKenzie, Wyo., for station. Fort Reno is to be used in the future as a remount station.

The Department of Justice will abandon its suit against Major H. M. Chittenden and associates, who purchased timber lands in the cascade foothills of Washington.

The papers have been read and handed in in the examination of candidates for the position of professor of mathematics at the Naval Academy.

VOYAGE OF ATLANTIC FLEET.

After an uneventful run of 2,850 knots from Sandy Point, the Atlantic Battleship Fleet dropped anchor in the harbor of Callao, Peru, a few minutes after 9 a.m. on Feb. 20, crowds ashore watching the fleet with the greatest of interest, and thousands went out in excursion boats to view the fine fleet. A heavy mail was received by each ship from the United States.

The Peruvian cruiser Bolognesi escorted the fleet and the usual salutes were exchanged. Rear Admiral Evans appointed Rear Admiral Thomas as his representative at the official ceremonies on shore.

After leaving Sandy Point fog threatened, but did not close down. The tides were mostly helpful and the fleet had moderate weather outside the Straits in the Pacific. The speed was reduced to nine knots on Feb. 11, to eight on the 12th and to seven on the 13th. The Humboldt current assisted the fleet's progress from four to twelve knots each day. After the review at Valparaiso Rear Admiral Evans signaled the fleet as follows:

"The commander-in-chief congratulates the officers for the handsome way they turned the trick."

Rear Admiral Evans maneuvered the fleet on Sunday, Feb. 16, and sent an order to all officers to heed Article 146 of the signal book and threatened a general court-martial to any officer endangering the fleet by neglecting it.

Surg. John M. Moore, of the Kansas, according to a Herald correspondent, was ordered court-martialed for alleged intoxication.

The most elaborate program for the entertainment of the officers and men of the fleet was arranged by the Peruvians, and the enthusiasm of the people in showing their good will to the Americans seemed to have no bounds. Large appropriations were made for dances, excursions, bull fights and dinners. Lima and Callao were placarded with American flags and inscriptions of welcome to the American fleet.

The vessels of the fleet lost no time in taking on coal, and this dirty job was finished by Feb. 24. Rear Admirals Thomas, Emory and Sperry, Capt. R. R. Ingersoll and all of the captains and a number of other officers were received by Minister Leslie Coombs at the Legation on Feb. 21. From the Legation the officers left for the Palace to meet President Pardo, who extended a warm welcome to Rear Admiral Thomas and his fellow officers. He expressed regret that Rear Admiral Evans's illness prevented him from coming ashore to assure himself of the affectionate hospitality of the Peruvian nation. Rear Admiral Thomas made a suitable reply. Rear Admiral Thomas and his staff also visited the Minister of Marine.

The liberty men ashore were orderly, with very few exceptions, and purchased many souvenirs, including small, green parrots. Excursions about town and the surrounding country were popular, and sailors on horseback were common in the Peruvian streets and afforded much amusement.

On Feb. 22 a national salute in honor of Washington's Birthday was fired by all the ships at noon. The Peruvian ships replied with an equal number of guns. There were games and races between the members of the various crews and many of the men enjoyed shore leave. Peru declared the day a national half holiday, and all the government buildings were decorated with American flags. A great banquet was given in honor of the officers of the American fleet at 8 o'clock in the Exposition Building. Rear Admiral Thomas and over 200 officers of the fleet being present, and complimentary addresses were made by President Pardo and Rear Admiral Thomas, and the health of Peru and the United States heartily drunk. The scene in the banquet room was magnificent. The illuminations were brilliant, including a display of the American colors by electric flashes on fountains and palm trees.

Albert Falcon, the head of the firm of William R. Grace & Co., here, gave a dinner party to Capt. John M. Rowley, U.S.N., commander of the battleship Illinois, and fifteen other officers of the fleet Feb. 21. On Feb. 24 there was a grand performance at the principal theater in the presence of President Pardo, United States Minister Coombs, the admirals of the fleet and other officers and the Diplomatic Corps.

Members of the leading families were entertained on the ships and the National and Union Clubs were popular gathering places, the officers fraternizing with the Peruvians at luncheons and dinners. Consul General Taylor and Mrs. Taylor gave a banquet at the Hotel Maury to Rear Admirals Thomas, Sperry and Emory and thirty-two officers from the fleet on Feb. 25.

President Pardo officially visited the flagship Connecticut Feb. 23 and in his honor all the ships were fully dressed and salutes fired.

Lewis R. Putnam, an apprentice seaman who died Feb. 22 from Bright's disease, on the Illinois, was buried ashore with military honors Feb. 23.

Crowds of Peruvians were allowed to visit the ships, where they were afforded every facility for a thorough inspection. A regatta was rowed on Feb. 24 between six-oared boats, the winning boat being from the Peruvian transport Iquitos. The second boat was that of the captain of the port, the third represented the transport Chalaco, the fourth the battleship Kentucky and the last crew to cross the line was that of the Union Club. The distance was two miles, and the time of the winning boat was 15 minutes 46 2-5 seconds. In the race for twelve-oared boats there were four entries. The crew from the Louisiana finished first, while the boat from the Georgia took second honors. The prizes were handed to the winners by President Pardo. The Louisiana's prize consists of a silver globe, with the course of the battleship fleet traced around the Western Hemisphere.

The officers' baseball team, which defeated the American shore team, received a silver clock made like a torpedo, with all its parts working, from the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company. A crew from the Illinois defeated the Minnesota's crew by forty-five seconds in a four-mile race Feb. 24.

Ten thousand spectators, more than half of whom were officers and men of the American fleet, witnessed a thrilling bullfight on the afternoon of Feb. 24. The dangers of bull fighting were graphically illustrated, for the first bull in the ring tossed the chief matador and disabled him for further work. The fifth bull gored the throat of the second matador and he was carried bleeding to his quarters. He is not expected to live. There was a gala performance at the Politeana Theater.

The collier Ajax arrived Feb. 23. She left Sandy Point Feb. 8, twelve hours after the departure of the fleet, and encountered heavy fogs. She also stopped at Talcahuano for fresh provisions. The repairship Panther has proved a valuable ship, especially for the destroyer Lawrence, which has required frequent repairs.

The engine room force of the Vermont has done some especially good work. The tender Yankton, under command of Lieut. W. R. Gherardi, which arrived at Callao Feb. 21, has been ordered to sail Feb. 28 for the Galapagos Islands to search for Frederick Jeffs, the American seaman abandoned on the west coast of Indefatigable Island last October. The Culgoa also leaves the same day for San Diego, returning to Magdalena with fresh vegetables.

A big mail was forwarded to the United States by the mail steamer leaving Feb. 27 and some 25,000 letters and 60,000 postal cards were sent. A baseball match was played for the championship of the fleet on Feb. 25 between teams picked from the first and second squadrons. It was won by the first squadron by the score of 7 to 3.

Rear Admirals Thomas, Sperry and Emory and forty officers breakfasted on Feb. 26 at the military school at Chorrillos, and then, with eighty Peruvian officers, proceeded to the Pachacamac ruins and lunched in an ancient "temple of the sun," and Dr. Uhle directed the excavation of valuable relics for the excursionists. Fifty sailors chartered a special train to inspect the celebrated bridge and ravine of Infiernillo, on the Central Railway.

Forty officers made a trip to the summit of the Oroya Railroad on Feb. 26, and their train was stranded on account of a landslide. The party had to remain in the cars all night at an altitude of 10,000 feet. The party returned to their ships Feb. 27. A party of sixty young officers, stranded over night at Tamberaque, took possession of the only hotel and made light of the predicament by organizing a Society of the Llama, with Pay Insp. Henry A. Dent as president. Several officers in each party suffered a little from an illness due to the altitude, which was marked by severe headaches and nausea. A party of bluejackets from the Kansas and the Vermont, stranded at Matucana on account of a flood, returned with the officers.

Rear Admiral Evans gave a dinner Feb. 27 on the Connecticut. Rear Admiral Thomas presiding, owing to the commander-in-chief's inability to attend. The guests included President Pardo, all of the Cabinet, the President of the Senate and Deputies, Admiral Raynada and the captains of the Peruvian ships.

The fleet is scheduled to sail from Callao for Magdalena Bay, Cal., on Saturday, Feb. 29, at ten o'clock in the morning, and are due there March 14. It is a run of 3,112 knots, and the longest leg of the cruise. The fleet will visit San Francisco before April 15, but the exact date cannot yet be determined. President Pardo will board the Peruvian cruiser Grau and proceed outside the bay, where he will await the fleet.

Three deserters from the fleet were arrested on the steamer Byron when she arrived at New York Feb. 24 from Rio. They were Ugo Luscher, a second class machinist on the Kearsarge; Richard E. Bell, an ordinary seaman on the Missouri, and Lawrence O'Connor, also of the Missouri. None of the men had anything to say against the fleet or their treatment on board the men-o-war. Everything was all right, but they longed for terra firma and the quiet country life.

Secretary Metcalf announced on Feb. 21 that the battleship fleet had been invited by the Australian government to visit that country on its return cruise by way of Suez, and in reply said: "The eventual movements of our fleet have not yet been determined. While it is probable that the vessels will return by way of Suez, I would be glad if some of them could be sent by the Australian route, but it would be premature to promise this."

The officers of the American Torpedo Flotilla, under Lieut. Comdr. H. I. Cone, which arrived at Talcahuano, Chili, Feb. 15, received marked attention from the Peruvian authorities. The officers were entertained by Admiral Perez at a banquet on the cruiser Esmeralda on Feb. 19, the Governor being present, and on Feb. 21 they were shown through the dockyards. Luncheon in their honor was given the same day on the cruiser O'Higgins by Captain Guzman.

There was a rifle match Feb. 23 between officers of the flotilla, tea on Quiriquiona Island and a picnic, to which the party was taken on a Chilean torpedo boat. There were also several private entertainments. Sailors of the flotilla have been well received ashore and no case of disturbance has been reported.

The American flotilla sailed on the morning of Feb. 25 from Talcahuano for Callao. The Arethusa left on the evening of the same day. The flotilla is due at Callao about March 1.

PASSENGERS ON THE CROCK.

The following is a list of passengers on the Army transport Crock, which sailed from San Francisco Feb. 20 for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam:

Capt. R. R. Stevens, 23d Inf.; Capt. John E. Stephens, 5th Field Art., wife and three children; Capt. H. L. Wigmore, Corps of Engrs.; Capt. G. M. Apple, 5th Field Art., and wife; Lieut. Allen J. Greer, acting judge advocate; Lieut. W. B. Baker, 18th Inf.; Lieut. B. T. Scher, 18th Inf., and wife; Lieut. Louis G. Miller, U.S. M.C.; Lieut. A. M. Macnab and Lieut. M. E. Morris, Phil. Scouts; Lieut. J. W. B. Corey, 5th Field Art.; Lieut. A. H. Carter, 5th Field Art.; Lieut. James S. Bradshaw, 5th Field Art.; Lieut. H. M. Joss, Phil. Scouts; Lieut. R. E. Adams, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Harry Pfeil, Lieut. B. M. Bailey and Lieut. R. B. Staver, 5th Field Art.; Lieut. Walter S. North, Phil. Constabulary, and wife; Lieut. R. A. Duckworth Ford, Phil. Constabulary, and wife; Dr. Charles W. Cullen, cent. surg., U.S. A.; W. J. Stokes, veterinarian, 5th Field Art.; Dr. Thos. C. Walker, cent. surg., U.S. A.

Two officers, naval auxiliary service; Dr. E. F. Phillips, Dept. of Agriculture (Honolulu); D. L. Borden, son of Major W. O. Borden, Med. Corps; Mrs. Ira A. Shimer and child, family of Asst. Surg. Shimer, U.S.A.; Miss Alice Elliott, sister of Capt. W. E. Elliott, U.S.A.; Mrs. J. J. Cheatham, wife of Paymaster Cheatham, U.S.N., and nurse; Mrs. F. M. Conklin and four children, family of Lieutenant Conklin, P.I.S.; Mrs. Albert Fensch and two children, family of Hdqrs. Clerk Fensch; H. C. Pratt, draftsman, U.S.N., and wife; John Hagany, Clerk, Q.M.D., and wife; C. C. L. B. Wyles, Hdqrs. clerk, U.S.A.; Ralph Z. Doty, paymaster's clerk, U.S.A.; F. T. McEnany, clerk, U.S.N.; John W. Mueller, clerk, U.S. M.C.; G. E. Rogers, special laborer (Guam); Mrs. John W. Ballinger, wife of War. Mach. Balinger (Guam); Mrs. Clifford D. Ham and two children, family of Insular Employee Ham; Chester J. Hunn, government official, Dept. of Agriculture; Mrs. H. A. Miller, two children and mother, family of Insular Employee Miller; Mrs. Walter S. Shaw and son, family of Insular Employee Shaw; Wm. D. Philpott, Insular employee; Francisco Ycasiano and Bernardo Agana, Filipino students; C. H. Raven, deputy collector of customs (Honolulu).

Special quarters—Mrs. Margaret E. Ransom, wife of 1st Class Sergt. Ransom, Hosp. Corps; Mrs. Geo. H. Hahn, wife of Post Q.M. Sergt. Hahn, U.S.A., Q.M.G.

O.; nurse, with Mrs. H. A. Miller, wife of Insular Employee Miller.

Soldiers' quarters—Two hundred enlisted men, U.S.M.C. (Manila); 16 enlisted men, U.S.M.C. (Guam); 267 enlisted men, Batteries A and B, 5th Field Art.; 89 colored recruits, 50 recruits for 20th Infantry, 17 casuals, 6 Hospital Corps.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. Col. William Paulding, 18th Inf., promoted colonel by the appointment of Brush as brigadier general, was born in New York April 6, 1852, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 10th Infantry, Dec. 24, 1873. He served continuously in that command until Feb. 2, 1901, when he was promoted major, 3d Infantry. He was transferred to the 18th Infantry March 10, 1903, and was promoted lieutenant colonel Jan. 20, 1904. Colonel Paulding, among various other duties, was stationed in Texas in 1873, where he remained on duty until 1879, when the regiment was sent to the Department of the East, and he was stationed at Fort Porter and later at Fort Wayne. The regiment was in 1884 sent to New Mexico and he served at Fort Crawford, Fort Stanton, Santa Fe, Fort Bliss and other stations in that section. In 1891 his battalion was sent to Fort Sill, and he served there and on detached duty until the outbreak of the Spanish War. He served all through the Santiago campaign as a captain of the 10th. He is now stationed at Manila and has had two tours of service in the Philippines. Colonel Paulding comes of the well-known family of that name identified with the political, literary and commercial history of New York. He was born at Cold Spring, where his father and uncle had a large foundry, which for many years had large ordnance contracts with the government. While a captain in the 10th, Colonel Paulding contracted yellow fever at Santiago and nearly lost his life. He was taken to the quarantine station at New York, where Mrs. Paulding joined him and taking charge of him saved his life.

First Lieut. George R. Armstrong, 6th U.S. Inf., who has been retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto, with the rank of captain, served in the 2d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish war, and was appointed second lieutenant in the 5th U.S. Infantry in April, 1899, and was transferred to the 6th Infantry in June, 1902. He has been recently stationed at Fort Lincoln, Neb.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Agnes Montgomery Donaldson was married to Mr. Willard Church on the afternoon of Monday, Feb. 24, in Saint Matthew's church, Twenty-eight West Eighty-fourth street, New York. Miss Donaldson's father is vice-president of the American Lithographic Company. Mr. Church is the associate editor and proprietor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, with his father, Col. William C. Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Cornelius Bishop Smith, rector emeritus of St. James's church. The matron of honor was Mrs. Vernon Munroe, of Englewood, N.J., and the bridesmaids were Miss Elsie Powell, Miss Ethel Nathalie Smith, Miss Marion Russell Taber and Miss Josephine Collins Taber, of New York city. The two little flower girls who attended the bride were her cousins, Miss Frances Talliaferro Ford and Miss Sunshine Helen Ford. Mr. Hewlett Scudder, jr., was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Richard Turner Dana, Mr. Clifford Langley, Mr. Philip Coan and Mr. Roderick Douglas Donaldson. A reception at the house of Mr. Donaldson in West Eighty-fifth street followed the wedding.

Ord. Sergt. Sheldon A. Keeny, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harriet L. Peck, were married at Kensington, Conn., Feb. 11, 1908.

Miss Maria Macias, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Juan Macias, of Havana, Cuba, was married in New York city Feb. 20, 1908, to Mr. Lawrence M. Lawson, of Los Angeles, Cal., an engineer in the United States reclamation service, and the son of the late Col. Gaines Lawson, U. S.A. The bride wore a traveling costume of blue cloth and a hat to correspond. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson departed at once for Los Angeles, where they will make their home.

Dr. Robert M. Culler, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Anne E. Loser were married at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12, 1908.

Governor Wilford Bacon Hoggatt, of Alaska, and Miss Clarissa Eames Millar were married in Calvary church, Utica, N.Y., February 23, 1908. The ceremony was attended only by members of the bride's family and Major W. P. Richardson, U.S.A., who attended Governor Hoggatt. After a brief visit in New York the Governor and his bride will go to Washington, where official duties will delay him until May, when they will go to Juneau. Governor Hoggatt is a native of Indiana and a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1886, and resigned from the Navy as a lieutenant Aug. 1, 1898.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, jr., 8th U.S. Inf., son of Brig. Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, U.S.A., died suddenly of heart failure at Fort Russell, Wyo., Feb. 18, instead of at Fort Meade, as has been stated. He had recently returned to the United States from serving his second term of duty in the Philippines. Captain Sawtelle, at the beginning of the war with Spain, was a second lieutenant in the 2d U.S. Cavalry, and was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster of Volunteers. He was present at the operations against Manila in 1898 and other campaigns in the Philippines, and Gen. Arthur MacArthur recommended that he receive the brevet of major, and also a medal of honor "for gallant and meritorious services and marked intrepidity in combat of Singalong." Extracts from General MacArthur's report concerning Captain Sawtelle are as follows: "The advance party, consisting of men of the Minnesota Regiment, re-enforced by volunteers from the Astor Battery, led by Lieutenant March and Captain Sawtelle, of the brigade staff, as an individual volunteer, reached a point within less than eighty yards of the block house, but was obliged to retire to the intersecting road in the village, at which point a hasty work was improvised and occupied by a firing line of fifteen men. Aside from conspicuous individual actions in the first rush, the well-regulated conduct of this firing line was the marked feature of the contest, and it is proposed, if possible, to ascertain the names of the men engaged, with a view to recommend them for special distinction. At about 1:30 p.m. all firing had ceased, and two scouting parties, voluntarily led by Cap-

tain Sawtelle and Lieutenant March, soon thereafter reported the retreat of the adversary. The city was entered without further incident through the Paco district, detachments being placed at the bridges indicated in memorandum No. 2, herewith. The contact was made about 12 o'clock, and the contest continued with great ferocity until 1:35; that is to say, about an hour and a half. The loss in the combat was three officers wounded, four enlisted men killed, and thirty-five wounded, including one man of the North Dakota Regiment, wounded far in the rear of the firing line; making the total casualties for the day, forty-two killed and wounded. The gallant manner in which Captain Sawtelle, brigade quartermaster, volunteered to join the advance party in the rush; volunteered to command a firing line, for a time without an officer, and again volunteered to lead a scout to ascertain the presence of absence of the enemy in the block house, was a fine display of personal intrepidity. "The garrison at Fort Russell, Wyo.," writes a correspondent, "was shocked to learn of the sudden death of Captain Sawtelle. He was devoted to the Service and prominent in all social and military affairs on the post. He was much loved and respected by his troop. The many beautiful floral designs sent by his men gave evidence of the great esteem in which he was held by them. Always the courteous gentleman to every one, he was much endeared to his associates and his early passing into the great Beyond has caused the sincerest regret among them. The funeral ceremonies at the post were conducted with military honors, all the organizations acting as an honor guard, while his troop were a special escort in the cortege. A most affecting sight was his horse, draped in flowing black, with his saddle, saber and reversed boots and led by his striker. The active pallbearers were the sergeants of the troop, while the honorary pallbearers were Captains Jones, Butler, Stewart, Tanner and Pulis. At Cheyenne the funeral procession was halted at the Masonic temple, where most impressive ceremonies were held, after which the remains were temporarily interred in the Masonic cemetery. The final ceremonies will be held at Arlington. Mrs. Sawtelle and young daughter leave Feb. 25 for Washington, to accompany the remains, which were interred in Arlington."

Chief Bttn. Charles J. Murphy, U.S.N., retired, died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 24, 1908. He was a native of Massachusetts and received his commission as chief boatswain Dec. 3, 1901. He was retired on the same date on his own application after forty years' service, with the rank of the next higher grade to that he had held on the active list.

Mr. Lyman E. Munson, father of Major Edward L. Munson, surgeon, U.S.A., died at New Haven, Conn., recently in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

Mr. W. F. C. Hasson, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1880, and an instructor of mathematics there, died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 13, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. Isaac Knight Seymour, U.S.N., ordnance officer at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., died at Norfolk, Feb. 24, 1908. He was recognized as one of the leading ordnance experts of the Navy. He was a member of the Masonic order and of advanced degree. He was born in St. George's, New Brunswick, March 18, 1863, and was appointed a cadet midshipman from Maine on Sept. 25, 1880. He was promoted to ensign July 1, 1886; to lieutenant (junior grade), Nov. 5, 1895, serving on duty in the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., 1897-98-99, attaining the rank of lieutenant Oct. 9, 1898. He was promoted to lieutenant commander from April 2, 1904, and at the time of his death was on duty as ordnance officer at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Sterrett, widow of the late Wm. S. Anderson, of Hagerstown, Md., died at St. James, Washington County, Md., Feb. 12, 1908, in her eighty-third year. "Mrs. Anderson," writes a correspondent, "was a beautiful character, a pure, devoted Christian and a lovely mother. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Thomas B. Dewees and Mrs. Virginia Strite; five grandchildren and five great-grandchildren."

Mrs. Ann Ridell Mann, widow of Charles J. Mann and mother of Lieut. Col. William A. Mann, 6th U.S. Inf., died at Altoona, Pa., Feb. 15, 1908.

Mrs. Henry Eliot Babcock, mother of Mrs. Samuel G. Shurtle, wife of Captain Shurtle, U.S.A., died suddenly of pneumonia Feb. 19, 1908, in New York city. Mrs. Babcock was formerly Miss Chapman, of Portland, Me., where she was buried Feb. 22, 1908. Mrs. Babcock was president of the American Auxiliary of the McCall Mission, a member of the Sorosis Club of New York city, on the board of managers of the J. Hood Wright Hospital, member of the Indian Society, the Waldensian, the S.P.C.A., and was interested in other educational and charitable movements.

Rev. Calvin Bateman, a Baptist minister, father of Chaplain C. C. Bateman, and Grand Army of the Republic veteran, died suddenly Feb. 7, 1908, at the residence of his daughter, 291 Chantanooga street, San Francisco, Cal., at the age of 76. Rev. Mr. Bateman was Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona and Nevada under General Grant in 1872. Later he became organizer of the Good Templars and engaged in missionary work for the Baptist church. The remains were cremated at Odd Fellows' Cemetery and the ashes taken to Shasta County for interment beside the body of his wife.

The infant son of Mrs. P. W. Guiney, wife of Captain Guiney, 3d U.S. Cav., died at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1908.

Brig. Gen. Rufus Saxton, U.S.A., retired, died suddenly of heart disease at the family residence, No. 1821 Sixteenth street, Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1908, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Notwithstanding his advanced age he was apparently in good health up to within a few hours of his death. Two brothers and a sister survive—Major S. W. Saxton, deputy commissioner of labor, and George H. Saxton, assistant postmaster at Lansing, Mich., and Mrs. D. E. Rose, of Chicago. General Saxton was born in Greenfield, Mass., in 1824. Graduating at the U.S.M.A. in 1849, he was appointed a lieutenant of Artillery. In 1852 he was assigned to duty on the survey, and made a barometric profile of the railway route across the Rock Mountains on which the road was afterward built. From that time until the Civil War Lieutenant Saxton was on the coast survey, and also instructor of tactics at the Military Academy. In 1861 he was chief quartermaster on the staff of General Lyon in his Missouri campaign. General McClellan in western Virginia and General Sherman's Port Royal expedition. In May, 1862, General Saxton was appointed military governor of the Department of the South, and while en route from Washington to Beaufort, S.C., his future headquarters, the vessel on which he and his staff were passengers was wrecked near Cape Hatteras. A passing steamer took them back to Fort Monroe. Upon arriving in Washington General Saxton was ordered to Harper's Ferry and placed in command of the troops there. He successfully resisted the attack on that place of Gen. Stonewall Jackson and was thanked for his ser-

vice by President Lincoln by telegraph and in person. Afterward he was awarded a medal of honor "for distinguished service and good conduct in the defense of Harper's Ferry, Va., from May 26 to May 30, 1862, while serving as brigadier general of Volunteers." General Saxton was reappointed by the President military governor of the Department of the South, and also superintendent of the recruiting of colored troops. He also commanded a division of the 10th Army Corps, the Beaufort district, and also of the forces on Morris and John's Islands in the attack on Charleston. He was also commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for South Carolina, Georgia and Florida until the end of the war. After the war General Saxton was chief quartermaster of the Department of the South, of the Lakes, of the Missouri, of the Columbia and of the military division of the Pacific. He was breveted major, lieutenant colonel, colonel, brigadier general and major general for faithful services during the war. After forty-three years of service he was retired as colonel by action of law in October, 1888, since which date he lived quietly in Washington. He was advanced to brigadier general on the retired list April 23, 1904. Funeral services were held at All Souls church, Feb. 26, and the interment was in Arlington with military honors.

The California Commandery of the M.O.L.L. has passed resolutions in honor of the following: Gilbert Edward Overton, major, U.S.A., retired, who died Sept. 29, 1907; Charles Bentzoni, lieutenant colonel, who died Oct. 8, 1907; William Boyle Kennedy, major, U.S.A., retired, who died Oct. 30, 1907; Thomas Elwood Rose, brevet brigadier general, Vols., lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., retired, who died Nov. 6, 1907, and Hugh Lowell Pilkington, second assistant engineer, U.S.N., who died Dec. 2, 1907.

Mrs. Ida E. Steger, mother of Capt. J. O. Steger, U.S.A., died Feb. 14 in Richmond, Va., after an illness of some months. She spent some years in the Service with Captain Steger and had many friends therein. She leaves, besides her son, four unmarried daughters.

PERSONALS.

A son was born, Feb. 14, 1908, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., to the wife of Lieut. J. M. Gibert, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th U.S. Inf., is the guest of his brother, Ephraim Cornman, 933 N. street, Washington, D.C., prior to departure for the Philippines.

Secretary Metcalf has accepted the resignations of twenty-six midshipmen at the Naval Academy, who failed in their midwinter examination for promotion.

The Misses Dapray, at their home, 1752 Seventeenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Feb. 24, entertained the Army and Navy Girls' Club at a luncheon and card party.

Paris advices state that Ensign Charles B. Ullmo, of the French navy, has been convicted of attempting to sell naval secrets to a foreign power and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Midshipman A. J. Chaney, U.S.N., has been ordered to the navy yard at Boston to take the post-graduate course of instruction in naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Chicago News reports little Willie (who has been looking up statistics) as saying: "Pa, why is it that soldiers only get thirteen a month and Congressmen get thirteen dollars a day?" Pa: "Soldiers, my son, do not fix their own salaries."

Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., will be the guest of Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., on the night of Friday, March 6, when the Admiral will review the regiment in its armory at Park avenue and 67th street, New York city.

The record of the proceedings of the court-martial in the case of 1st Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., at San Francisco, has been received at the War Department for review preliminary to its submission to the President for final action. Lieutenant Millar was charged with duplicating his pay accounts and pleaded guilty. It is understood that he was convicted and sentenced to be dismissed the Service.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 21, and had as their guests Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. Dryden, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Draper, Mrs. Audenreid, Gen. and Mrs. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Miss Boardman, the Rev. and Mrs. Roland Cotton Smith, Capt. Edward B. Cassatt and Paymaster Gen. Albert S. Kenny, U.S.N., retired.

Noting the arrival of Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, A. G. Dept., U.S.A., in Havana, El Diario De La Marina of that city remarks: "It is stated that Colonel Ladd is on a vacation. He has spent other 'vacations' in Cuba, and usually, before he had left, it leaked out that he was mighty busy for a man supposed to have laid aside all business cares pro tem. Therefore his appearance now leads the speculative to wonder what sort of an expert confidential report the government at Washington wants this time."

General Stoessel, who surrendered Port Arthur to the Japanese, has been convicted, the verdict carrying the death penalty. The court-martial, however, recommended that the sentence be commuted to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress and exclusion from the military service. General Nogi, to whom Stoessel surrendered, in a special cablegram to the Cincinnati Times-Star, says: "As a soldier I deeply sympathize with General Stoessel. I cannot bear to state my views." General Stoessel has appealed to the Czar for a full pardon.

The sinking of the battleship Maine was commemorated at Camp Columbia, Cuba, Feb. 16, with a stereopticon exhibition of photographic views of the disaster. The patriotism of the officers and men who died for their country was referred to in connection with the views by Chaplain Rice. The cinematograph was used to produce the Rock of Ages, in which the cross with a figure clinging to it appeared on the surface of the waters. Private Edmondson, of the Cavalry, sang appropriate pieces. Mrs. Moore, wife of Captain Moore, furnished the music.

Mrs. Langfitt, the wife of Major William C. Langfitt, U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Langfitt were hostesses at a delightful bridge party, followed by a tea, in their quarters at the Washington Barracks, D.C., Feb. 13, in honor of their house guest, Mrs. Brook. Assisting Mrs. Langfitt in the hospitality of the dining-room were Mrs. Eugene Hendley, daughter of Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, U.S.A.; Mrs. Summerlin, Mrs. Ridley, wife of Lieut. Clarence S. Ridley, U.S.A.; Miss Louise Chase, daughter of Col. Constantine Chase, U.S.A.; Mrs. Rose, wife of Lieut. W. H. Rose, U.S.A.; Mrs. Pierce, wife of Chaplain Pierce, U.S.A., and Miss Miriam Pierce. The Engineer band furnished music during the afternoon.

A son was born to the wife of Dr. Wallace De Witt, U.S.A., at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Feb. 15.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. J. A. Ruggles, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Flagler, Washington, Feb. 17.

Lieut. George Rodman Goethals sailed on the Princessen Cecile, of the North German Lloyd Line, on Feb. 18, for a tour on the continent.

Mrs. Evans, wife of Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., was hostess at a tea at her home in 1 street, Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, for Mrs. Hedges.

A daughter, Katherine Elizabeth Abbott, was born at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 14, 1908, to the wife of Capt. John W. C. Abbott, C.A.C.

Miss Dorothy Smith, daughter of Capt. E. V. Smith, Pay Dept., U.S.A., is visiting her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. George S. Young, at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. and Mrs. Cheatham have taken a house at 1860 Mintwood place, Washington, D.C. Captain Cheatham is on duty in the Quartermaster General's Office.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., will review the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, New York city, on Tuesday night, March 24.

Among the companions recently elected in the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., were Cadet Geo. A. Matile, U.S.M.A.; Capt. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A.; and Major F. L. Payson, U.S.A.

Among recent arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, were the following: Lieut. N. V. Ellis, U.S.A.; Mrs. H. E. Knight, Lieut. Col. E. D. Hoyle, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. K. Parsons, U.S.A., and Mrs. Parsons.

Mrs. Denig, wife of Captain Denig, U.S.N., has just returned from Porto Rico and Culebra, where she has been spending several months with her daughter, Mrs. Shaw, wife of P.A. Surg. Harry Shaw, U.S. Navy.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., arrived in Washington, D.C., Feb. 20, to be the guests of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Root. They attended the Army and Navy reception at the White House, Feb. 20.

Lieut. Henry Varnum Butler, U.S.N., on duty with the General Board since last November, has been ordered to relieve Comdr. Spencer S. Wood as naval aide to Admiral Dewey. Commander Wood will be assigned as executive officer of the Idaho.

The special party of speakers for the Creve Cœur Club banquet at the Coliseum at Peoria, Ill., Feb. 22, in honor of Washington's Birthday, consisted of Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N.; Representative Nicholas Longworth and Senator Robert Taylor, of Tennessee; Dr. Woolsey Striker, president of Hamilton College.

Chaplain James J. Kane, U.S.N., retired, with his daughter, Mrs. Pettite, and her children, are guests of the Piney Woods Inn at Southern Pines, N.C., for the winter. Also at the same hotel for the season are Mrs. Stocton and her daughter, the former being the widow of the late Captain Stocton, U.S.N., a veteran of the Civil War.

Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, U.S.N., retired, announces that as soon as his affairs at Norfolk, where he has been stationed in command of the navy yard, are wound up, he will move to New York and afterward select a permanent home near that city. He says that Mrs. Harrington will spend the summer in Europe with his family, who are now on the continent.

The sailors and marines, with their friends, were given one of the most enjoyable musicales ever arranged at the Washington Navy Yard on Tuesday, Feb. 25. Some of the leading professional and amateur soloists of the city were secured by Chaplain Bayard for the occasion, and a more responsive audience could not be imagined. Some of the officers, their families and friends from the city attended. Sailors from the Mayflower and Dolphin came over from their ships.

Miss Juliette Williams, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, was hostess at a box party at the National theater, Washington, D.C., Feb. 24, for the performance of Ethel Barrymore in "Her Sister." Capt. and Mrs. Summerlin chaperoned the party, which included Miss Katherine Elkins, Miss Evelyn Walsh, Miss Grace Jarvis, Miss Edith Sanger, Captain Brooks, Captain Gilmore, Mr. Butler, and Jerome Bonaparte. After the play the party were Miss Williams's guests at supper.

Mayor J. P. McCaskey, Republican, of Lancaster, Pa., was on Feb. 18 re-elected over his Democratic opponent, Charles M. Howell, by a vote of 5236 to 3565. Mayor McCaskey was for fifty years a teacher of boys and young men in Lancaster, and for many years has published the Pennsylvania School Journal. He is seventy years of age, and is a brother of Major Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A., retired, and is the father of Capt. E. W. McCaskey, U.S. Army, and Lieut. W. B. McCaskey, U.S.A., both of the 21st Infantry.

An interesting program of athletic games, to be followed by a reception, will be held by the United Spanish War Veterans under the auspices of the Manhattan Borough Council at the armory of the 22d Regiment, N.G. N.Y., Broadway and 68th street, New York city. There are many prominent athletes entered in the various events, and a handsome trophy donated by Rear Admiral Joseph E. Coghlan, U.S.N., department commander, will be presented to the Athletic Club scoring the greatest number of points in the open events.

Gen. Zebulon M. Pike's original manuscripts and papers relative to his explorations in 1806, which were taken from him at Chihuahua, Mexico, according to a report from him at Chihuahua, Mexico, after his capture by the Spaniards, have been found, according to a report from Colorado Springs, by Herbert E. Bolton, a professor in the University of Texas, who has been making extensive researches in the Mexican archives. The whereabouts of these papers have been unknown ever since their seizure by the Spaniards, and their discovery is one of importance, inasmuch as they are expected to throw light on early American history. They are expected not only to show General Pike's early explorations, but to settle the much discussed question as to whether he was implicated in the Burr conspiracy.

The transport McClellan sailed Feb. 20 from Manila with the following military passengers: Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Capt. Harry B. Bandholtz, 2d Inf.; Major Samuel W. Miller, Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Inf.; Major Samson L. Faison, 34th Inf.; Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav.; Chaplain Aldred A. Pruden, 3d Inf.; Capt. Willard D. Newbill, Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Barber, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Sidney D. Maize, 3d Cav.; Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, 2d Inf.; Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf.; Col. George Andrews; Major Thomas U. Raymond, Med. Dept.; Major Henry C. Hodges, 1st Inf.; Major Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf.; Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 1st Inf.; Capt. Otho W. B. Farr, 5th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav.; Contract Surg. H. W. Yemans, and 2d Lieut. Hugh L. Walthall, 13th Inf.

Miss Rose Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., retired, is visiting in Toledo, Ohio.

A son, Leonard Townsend Morse, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. H. L. Morse, C.A.C., Fort McKinley, Me., on Feb. 18.

A daughter, Mae Torney Ryan, was born at San Francisco, on Feb. 9, 1908, to the wife of Capt. John P. Ryan, 6th U.S. Cav.

Mrs. Harry George has moved into the quarters at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and has as her guest Mrs. Eaton, of Beacon street, Boston.

Admiral W. H. Reeder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Reeder will spend six weeks at Palermo, Villa Igeia Hotel, and then motor along the Riviera.

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Wainwright are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Bull, the wife of Lieut. Harry T. Bull, U.S.A., at Fort Myer, Va.

Mrs. Alfred T. Smith, wife of Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf., U.S.A., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ivon Pike, in Washington, D.C.

The Misses Goodwin, of Middletown, Conn., sisters of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., are spending the spring months in Washington, D.C.

Miss Dorothy Young Smith, daughter of Capt. E. V. Smith, Pay Dept., left New York on Monday for Fort Leavenworth, where she will visit her uncle, Col. and Mrs. George S. Young.

Lieut. James Totten, U.S.A., who has recently been transferred to the 35th Co., C.A.C., will sail with Mrs. Totten on the transport leaving San Francisco for the Philippines on April 6.

Miss Alice Boyd, daughter of Med. Dir. John C. Boyd, U.S.N., has returned to Washington, D.C., from a visit to Charleston, S.C., where she attended the last "St. Cecilia" ball of the season.

Lieut. Walter Weaver, U.S.A., who has just graduated from West Point, is in Washington, D.C., visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver, U.S.A., at their apartment in the "Farragut."

Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., recently appointed, acted as one of the staff of Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., at the review of the 47th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in Brooklyn, N.Y., on the night of Feb. 21.

Miss Le Breton, sister of Ensign David Le Breton, U.S.N., is recovering from an operation for appendicitis which she underwent at the New York Hospital about a fortnight ago. For two days much anxiety was felt as to the outcome.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, for the week ending Feb. 27 included the following: Capt. Chas. L. Lanham, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lanham, Comdr. J. M. Helm, U.S.N., Paymaster Gen. E. B. Rogers, U.S.N., and Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Goethals have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Retram Lippincott at their home, "Oak Hill," Philadelphia. Mrs. Goethals and her son, Mr. T. R. Goethals, sailed on the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Feb. 22, for a tour of the West Indies, en route to the Isthmus to join Colonel Goethals.

Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, gave a lecture to the members of the High School Rifle Association of Baltimore Washington's Birthday on "West Point." This is the third of a series of eight lectures by prominent military men. The purpose is to increase the interest of school boys in rifle shooting.

Major C. W. Kennedy, Adjutant General's Department, U.S.A., who was formerly a major in the 16th Infantry, and who has recently been on leave in the East, was a visitor at Fort Crook, Neb., Feb. 24, calling on old friends in the regiment. Major Kennedy is stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Capt. and Mrs. E. S. Carson, of Sumter, S.C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Lucile, and 1st Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, 8th U.S. Cav. The marriage will take place April 2 at Sumter, S.C. Miss Carson is a sister of Lieut. L. S. Carson, 8th Cav., now stationed at Fort Robinson, Nebr.

Capt. Henry C. Davis, U.S.M.C., who is attached to the U.S.S. Ohio, is acting as special correspondent of Harper's Weekly during the cruise of the battleship fleet to the Pacific, and he has in the current number of that journal a capital illustrated article descriptive of the visit of the fleet to Rio Janeiro.

Comdr. John J. Knapp, U.S.N., has been granted a United States patent for safety lock for breech blocks, which makes it impossible to open the breech of a gun unless a sufficient pressure is in the air pipes to effectually clear the gun of all combustible material which would be liable to ignite the new charge of powder.

Mrs. Willcox, wife of Major Cornelius DeW. Willcox, U.S.A., entertained at the second of her "at homes" on Feb. 15 at her O street residence in Washington, D.C. Assisting the hostess at the tea table were Mrs. Wetherston, wife of Brig. Gen. William W. Wetherston, U.S.A., and Mrs. Aleshire, the wife of Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A.

A very delightful bridge party was given by Capt. and Mrs. Bond in honor of their guest, Miss Doughty, on Saturday evening, Feb. 15, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Almost fifty guests were present and progressive bridge was played until 11 o'clock, when supper was served. The prizes were won by Miss Goodwin, Lieutenants Ware and Locke.

A bill introduced by Senator Carter, of Montana, authorizes the President to appoint Wm. H. Crook a major in the Regular Army and place him on the retired list with the retired pay of that rank. Mr. Crook served as a private in the Federal army during the Civil War and during forty-three consecutive years a clerk in the office of the President.

Two Peruvian physicians, Drs. Larrid and Rospigliosi, according to a press dispatch from Lima, Peru, paid a professional visit to Rear Admiral Evans, on board the flagship Connecticut on Feb. 25, and after a consultation declared that Admiral Evans was suffering from rheumatic gout, but that his condition was not serious. A course of treatment was begun.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending Feb. 20, included the following: Paymtr. J. Brooks, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brooks; Surg. J. O. Downey, U.S.N.; Comdr. L. S. Thompson, U.S.N.; and Mrs. Thompson; Lieut. J. Philbrick; Major B. W. Dunn and Capt. Geo. P. Peed, U.S.A.; Comdr. F. M. Boatwick, U.S.N.; Ensigns Owen Hill and D. Lyons, U.S.N.; Lieut. H. C. Tatum and Chaplain J. E. Yates, U.S.A.; Mrs. Yates and child, and Lieut. N. Y. Ellis, U.S.A.

Q.M. Sergt. Paul Raborg, 15th U.S. Cav., while on furlough in Peekskill, N.Y., was stricken with typhoid fever. He was taken to the Peekskill Hospital, and at

present is getting along nicely. Sergeant Raborg was to have taken the preliminary examination for a second lieutenant's commission in early March, but his severe illness will force him to give up all studies and duties for some time to come. He was in the midst of his preparation for examination when stricken with the fever.

Miss Alice Boyd, the daughter of Med. Dir. John C. Boyd, U.S.N., was hostess at a Valentine luncheon in Washington, D.C., Feb. 14, in honor of Miss Caroline Nash, daughter of Dr. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N. The table was decorated in red roses and red-shaded candles, while the luncheon favors were hand-painted place-cards, red satin heart-shaped boxes of bon-bons, Dresden cupids and bunches of violets. The guests included Miss Henrietta Fitch, daughter of Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N.; Miss Catharine Chabough, Miss Esther Denny, daughter of Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C.; Miss Alice Goodwin, daughter of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N.; Miss Gatewood, daughter of Dr. James D. Gatewood, U.S.N.; Miss Hitchcock, and Miss Ellen Griffith, daughter of the late Dr. Griffith, U.S.N.

Ensign Charles Ulmo, of the French navy, a distant relative of Dreyfus, was pronounced guilty, on Feb. 20, by a court-martial for attempting to sell naval secrets. Ulmo, the first of the officers arrested in connection with the recent naval scandal, was accused of stealing details of French harbor defenses, ship designs and mobilization plans and of offering them last summer to Germany for about \$200,000. Germany refused his proposition. Ulmo foolishly wrote to the Minister of Marine Affairs offering the documents for \$30,000. An appointment was made for a meeting with him in a wood near Toulon. Detectives were sent to keep the appointment and Ulmo was arrested after a sharp fight. He confessed.

Among the guests at a dance given in Washington, D.C., on Monday, Feb. 24, by Representative and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott were: Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell, U.S.A., Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., the Misses Randolph, daughters of Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, U.S.A.; Miss Schroeder, daughter of Capt. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N.; Major Spencer Cosby, U.S.A.; Miss Juliette Williams, daughter of Col. John Williams, U.S.A.; Edith Sanger, daughter of Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A.; the Misses Converse, daughters of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Robert K. Crank, U.S.N.; Capt. John C. Gilmore, jr., U.S.A.; Lieut. Henry V. Butler, U.S.N., the Misses Oliver, daughters of the Assistant Secretary of War; Miss Esther Denny, daughter of Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C.; Miss Carol Newberry, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of Navy, and Capt. John Brooks, U.S.A.

A delightful hop was given by the officers and ladies of the Washington Barracks, D.C., in the ballroom of the Officers' Club on Friday evening, Feb. 21. Among those present were: Major and Mrs. William C. Langfitt, U.S.A., Miss Dorothy Langfitt; Miss Miriam Pierce, daughter of Chaplain Pierce, U.S.A.; Miss Hester Shepherd, Lieut. Thomas M. Robbins, U.S.A.; Miss Frances Goldsborough, Mr. Robert Elmore, Lieut. Julian L. Schley, U.S.A., the Misses Downing, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence S. Ridley, U.S.A., Lieut. Roger G. Powell, U.S.A., Lieut. Richard C. Moore, Miss Louise Chase, daughter of the late Col. Constantine Chase, U.S.A.; Lieut. John Neal Hodges, U.S.A., Lieut. Francis B. Wilby, U.S.A., Miss Eugenie Havard, daughter of Dr. Valery Havard, U.S.A.; Lieut. James B. Gilmer, U.S.N., Miss Alice Shepard, Lieut. Harold C. Fiske, U.S.A., Miss Winifred Davis and Lieut. Robert S. Thomas, U.S.A.

A pretty compliment to Miss Frances Bradley, whose engagement to Lieutenant Baker, of the Army, was announced some weeks ago, was the afternoon reception given for her on Feb. 20 by Miss Patterson at Fort Screven, Ga. Col. and Mrs. Patterson's attractive quarters at the post were prettily decorated with the color of the Artillery Corps, red carnations and bamboo being used in the adornment of the rooms. A bouquet of red carnations was presented to the guest of honor. Assisting Mrs. Patterson in the entertainment of the guests were Mrs. George Luther Hicks, Mrs. Harrison Hall, who poured chocolate, and Mrs. J. C. Stearns. Additional interest was given to the occasion by the fact that the day was also Miss Patterson's birthday. During the afternoon a birthday cake was brought in. When this was cut Miss Ethel McIntire drew the thimble, and Miss Patterson herself the ring. The 14th band, under the able leadership of Mr. R. J. Hernandez, played delightfully throughout the afternoon.

Capt. G. H. Peters, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the Navy Department as a member of the board "to formulate regulations for joint operations between army and marine corps," has been relieved from that duty and ordered to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., for duty as captain of that yard. He will relieve Capt. W. A. Marshall, who has been ordered to the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, for duty in connection with the fitting out of the new cruiser North Carolina, and in command of that vessel when she is commissioned. Comdr. Harry Phelps, U. S.N., on duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, has been ordered to League Island for duty in connection with the fitting out of the Wisconsin, and as executive officer on board that vessel when she is commissioned. Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Moody, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval Academy, has been ordered to the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company for duty as senior engineer officer of the new battleship New Hampshire, when she is commissioned.

There is a story told of a man somewhat lacking in religious education who bet a friend, similarly deficient in knowledge of the law and the prophets, that he could say the Lord's Prayer. After the bettor had labored through "Now I lay me down to sleep," his friend promptly handed over the money, saying: "I did not believe you could do it." Similarly there was not a man in the United States Senate sufficiently well informed to contradict this statement which appears in the Congressional Record's report of the proceedings of the Senate for Feb. 22: "Mr. McCumber: I have heard a great deal of the argument about 'the man behind the gun.' I concede that we have about as good men behind the guns of the United States as has any nation on the face of the earth; but when our friends tell us that our ships are manned about 75 per cent. or 80 per cent. by foreigners, and not by American citizens at all, it does not seem to me that the question of the men behind the guns counts for so very much in view of the personnel of the present force upon our great warships." A reference to the regulations relating to the enlistment of men for the U.S. Naval Service would have shown that it contains this regulation: "Applicants for first enlistment in other than the messman branch must be American citizens, native or naturalized, and must be able to read and write English." A reference to the last annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Naviga-

tion will show that of the total enlisted force of the Navy (33,027) 84 per cent. are native born, 10.2 naturalized, which leaves only 5.8 per cent. of foreigners, and this includes the messmen, who are not numbered among the "men behind the guns."

THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress have passed H.R. 12398, to transfer to the state of Kansas part of the Fort Riley Reservation; H.R. 2756, to pay L. K. Scott for his gun sights.

The question of voting increase of pay for enlisted men of the Army in the Army Appropriation Bill was finally settled on Thursday, when, after a long discussion, a point of order made by Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, against the proposed increase of pay of enlisted men in the Army carried in the bill. Every one who spoke declared himself to be in favor of the increase, but Mr. Tawney and those who took the same view insisted that it should come in a separate bill in accordance with the rules. All provisions in the bill affecting the rate of pay for enlisted men went out on points of order.

Feb. 26 the Senate passed the bill, S. 654, to increase the efficiency of the veterinary service of the Army. S. 4030, to fix the pay of the Army, was announced as the next business in order on the calendar. Mr. Overman: "I ask that the bill go over without prejudice." The presiding officer: "The bill will be passed over without prejudice." Mr. Nelson submitted an amendment relative to the pay of officers of the line, United States Army, intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation Bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

The Senate, Feb. 21, passed S.R. 49, authorizing seven Filipinos to receive instruction at the U.S. Military Academy, changing the word cadet to "Filipinos undergoing instruction." The bill, S. 44, providing for a statue to Major Gen. John Stark in Manchester, N.H., was passed Feb. 26; also the bill, S. 4454, to accept the Galatin turnpike from the city of Nashville, Tenn., to the National Cemetery; S. 140, for the establishment of a park in the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation; S. 1761, for a statue to Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Greene upon the Guilford, N.C., battleground; S. 5043, to convey to the D. & H.R. Rd. right of way over Plattsburg Barracks Reservation; S. 2614, appropriating \$225,000 for a revenue cutter for Narragansett Bay and adjacent waters.

The Senate has passed S. 5155, to enlarge the maneuvering ground on Crow Creek Reservation by exchanging public land for the necessary ground belonging to private owners; S. 4920, to provide a temporary home in the D.C. for ex-Union Volunteers; S. 4050, to authorize the sale of certain parts of Fort Marion Reservation; S. 2248, appropriating \$50,000 for improvement of the U.S. National Cemetery at Mexico City; S. 1048, authorizing the purchase for \$2,000 of a bust of President Zachary Taylor; S. 1677, authorizing the transfer to the U.S. government of the Confederate cemetery at Springfield, Mo.

The Senate Military Committee has favorably reported the bill, S. 650, to extend the special leave privileges authorized for officers of the Military Academy by Section 1330, Revised Statutes, to certain instructors and student officers at Service schools. The Secretary of War, in a letter to the Committee, says: "The following are the Service schools at which the provisions of this bill would be applicable and the period between the close of one school year and the beginning of the next at each school: The Infantry and Cavalry School, the Signal School, the Staff College—two months. All at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.—one month. The instructors at these schools are on duty analogous to that of the professors, assistant professors, etc., of the Military Academy, and in some cases these duties are even more exacting than they are at the Academy. In order to get the proper relaxation it is very necessary for these instructors, who have no post or school duties during the period between school terms, to have a change of environment. It is not desirable to subject them to the hardship of being on half pay during their vacation, or a part of it, as would be the case were such absences counted against their regular leave account. The student officers who would come under the provisions of this bill have been working under extremely high mental pressure during the past ten months, and it may be said they have fairly earned this indulgence after successfully completing the course of study at the Infantry and Cavalry School, under present conditions, and winning the detail to the Staff College or the Signal School, which is made upon the recommendation of the academic board and of the commandant. I recommend the passage of this bill."

The following bills have been favorably reported in the Senate: H.J. Res. 102, giving condemned cannon for a statue at Detroit, Mich., to Major Gen. Alex. Macomb; S. 3125, to carry into effect the judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the contractors who built the U.S. S. Indiana; S. 45, to erect a statue to Gen. James Miller, hero of Lundy's Lane, at Peterboro, N.H.; S. 100, to erect at Point Pleasant, W. Va., a monument to commemorate the battle fought there Oct. 10, 1774; S. 4567, to provide a revenue cutter for Narragansett Bay.

Senator Gallinger has introduced a bill to grant a pension of \$100 a month to Mrs. Genevieve Paul Hosley, widow of Comdr. Harry Herbert Hosley, who died recently in New York city. Mrs. Hosley is the daughter of the late General Paul.

Mr. Warren submitted an amendment to the Army bill authorizing the Secretary of War to convey to the owners of premises which encroach upon the military reservation at Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla., all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the portions of the reservation which have been occupied by them, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

Senator Gallinger submitted an amendment proposing to increase the salaries of two translators in the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, from \$1,400 each to \$2,100 each, intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, etc., appropriation bill.

Senator Perkins introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, That it should be the policy of this government, while not adopting a continuous program fixing the number of naval vessels of any type to be built in future years, to maintain its present relative position in comparison with the navies of the other great powers."

Mr. Perkins spoke at length upon this resolution. The Vice-President laid before the Senate Feb. 22 a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a list of officers on duty with the General Board of Construction, and Joint Army and Navy Board.

The following bills have been favorably reported in

the House: H.J. Res. 138, to continue for two years the act providing for the marking of the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in Northern prisons during the Civil War (also favorably reported in the Senate); H.R. 1, to pension Texas volunteers who defended our frontier against marauding Mexicans and Indians between 1855 and 1860; H.R. 14783, to promote the efficiency of the militia. The bill, H.R. 7545, for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, has been favorably reported in the House with some verbal amendments. The purpose of the bill is to conform the District militia to the requirements of the Dick bill. H.R. 13077, to donate four condemned brass cannon and cannon balls to the Confederate Monument Association in Franklin, Tenn., has been favorably reported in the House.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 4521) to reorganize and enlist the members of the United States Naval Academy Band, report the same and recommend its passage, to read as follows:

That the Naval Academy Band shall consist of one leader, who shall have the rank, pay, and allowance of a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps; one second leader, with pay at the rate of fifty dollars per month; twenty-nine musicians, first class, and eleven musicians, second class, and shall be paid from pay of the Navy. That the members of the Naval Academy Band as now organized shall be enlisted in the Navy and credited with all prior service of whatever nature as members of said band, as shown by the records of the Naval Academy and the pay rolls of the ships and Academy; and the said leader and the enlisted musicians of the band shall be entitled to the same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments, and retirement arising from longevity, re-enlistment, and length of service as are or may hereafter become applicable to other enlisted men of the Navy.

This places the Naval Academy Band on the same footing, as near as may be, with the Military Academy Band at West Point. A similar measure was favorably reported last year as a part of the Naval Appropriation Bill, having been favorably recommended by the Secretary of the Navy. The reorganization of the Naval Academy Band is strongly recommended by the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy for the years 1906 and 1907.

An omnibus private pension bill providing pensions for many old soldiers and widows and dependent children was presented in the House. It was decided to economize by covering all claims into one omnibus bill, as is now done in the Senate.

Bills before Congress appear on page 688.

ENTRENCHMENTS AND FIELD FORTIFICATIONS.

The Journal of the United Service Institution of India for January, 1908, contains the essay adjudged second in the institution's gold-medal competition, 1907. Its author is Major H. J. Thullier, R.E., and his subject, "The use of entrenchments and field fortifications in the attack as exemplified by recent wars; together with suggestions concerning the nature, distribution and carriage of entrenching tools." Major Thullier makes extended use of the experiences of our Civil War to show the importance of making use of cover in field engagements. In our great war, as he shows, "whole campaigns were fought behind entrenchments and breast-works, and every furlong of ground gained was at this period instantly made good by this means." Sherman's Atlanta campaign is selected as the best example of this. Sherman's soldiers were veterans knowing the advantage of field fortification, and knowing, too, how to employ it. Requiring no orders, they instinctively entrenched themselves on every occasion, both in attack and defense. Here is how their leader Sherman himself describes their operations: "Troops, halting for the night or for battle, faced the enemy; moved forward to ground with a good outlook to the front; stacked arms; gathered logs, stumps, fence rails, anything which would stop a bullet; piled these to their front, and, digging a ditch behind, threw the dirt forward, and made a parapet which covered their persons as perfectly as a granite wall."

"Here," says the essayist, "we have a model on which we might with advantage train all our soldiers to fight at the present day." The Confederate General Johnston hoped that by assuming an attitude of passive defense behind earth-works he could persuade his adversary to weaken himself by frontal assaults and thus lay himself open to an attack. "Sherman, however, knew better than to conform to his enemy's plans in this manner. When his army came upon the Confederates in an entrenched position, it would seize and strongly entrench a line approximately parallel, and as close as it was possible to approach to that of the enemy. By vigorous demonstration of rifle and artillery fire from this line the Southerners were held fast to their positions. The Northern trenches would then be extended to one flank or the other, that one being chosen which afforded the best prospect of strategic success. The Southerners were obliged to conform or have their flank overlapped and turned. Covered by these entrenchments in his front, Sherman would mass his reserve divisions and move them round to the flank, with a view to delivering an attack on his enemy's weak point." The whole campaign, from Dalton to Atlanta, was a repetition of these attacks.

At Atlanta "the Northerners entrenched themselves close up to the line of defensive works which protected the city, sometimes pushing forward from one position to another till in places only a hundred yards or so separated the opposing lines. They also extended away to the flanks, first to the left or east flank, and later to the right or west." During this operation the defenders under Hood, who had been elevated to the command in place of Johnston superseded, made several determined attacks, but were each time repulsed with great loss. The Northern lines stretched further and further to the south-west, aiming at the Southern lines of railway communication; the defenders broke out new lines of work to head them off from the vital point. In the meantime the utmost pressure was exercised from the attackers' lines of works. The rifle and artillery fire were continuous and no rest was given to the defenders day or night. Under cover of this Sherman at length practically abandoned his own communications, and swung his divisions round to the south till they had gained and established themselves on the Macon and Western railroad, which was the last line connecting Atlanta with the Southern coast. Hood, then perceiving that the game was up, burnt his rolling stock and stores, blew up his surplus ammunition, and evacuated the city in a northeasterly direction."

The technical lesson Major Thullier gathers from the study of Sherman's campaign in Georgia is the appreciation of the fact that every soldier of Sherman's army "was thoroughly trained in the use of fortifications in the attack. His training had been in the best of schools,

that of three years of continuous warfare. He knew when to entrench and how to entrench. The most thorough recognition on the part of an army's leaders of the desirability of employing entrenchments in the attack will not effect much if the men under them are, as always happens at the beginning of European and American campaigns, completely ignorant of the art. . . . One of the effects of the powerful weapons of the present day is that flanking movements must take place at a greater distance and so require longer preparation and consume more time. The defender is thus given time to alter his dispositions to meet the movement or to interfere with it by offensive action. To obviate this disadvantage and to hold the defender to his place the throwing up of entrenchments by the attackers against the defenders' front is more than ever desirable."

In the war in Manchuria the Russians, notwithstanding their own experiences in 1878, failed to make use of fortification in offensive operations. Even the Japanese failed to realize at the beginning of the war the value of this adjunct to the attack, and delivered their assaults at Nanshan in a manner very different from that employed at the battles round Liaoyang and Mukden. In the Peninsula War, Wellington's battalions, in their conquering advance through the north of Spain to the crowning victory of Vittoria, are said to have been in the habit of securing by entrenchment each position gained in their advance.

"At the beginning of every campaign we find that the teachings of peace time theory have allowed the officers to forget the power that is conferred by entrenchments, and that the rank and file, untrained in the practice of this art, look upon it as an unnecessary and even degrading labor. 'We came out to fight battles, not to dig trenches,' said the American soldiers of 1861, but by 1864 they had learned that digging trenches is a necessary prelude to winning battles. Similarly in other protracted campaigns the leaders have awoken to the indispensability of field fortification, and the soldiers have come to realize that their lives and their chances of success often depend on the protection it affords."

"Thus again, notwithstanding the ample records available in the annals of the Civil War, and the further evidence afforded in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, we find in the beginning of the struggle in South Africa that the British troops made their attacks without availing themselves of this powerful auxiliary. It was not till after the failures at Colenso and Vaal Krantz that the troops in Natal began on the slopes of Pieters Hill to throw up rough entrenchments during their attack; and on the western theater of war the first instance of its use was the approach to the Boer position at Paardeburg."

In the wars in Austria and France of 1866 and 1870 we do not find any systematic employment of the spade by the armies generally during attack. Major Thullier says: "The tactics employed by Lee at Chancellorsville, by the leaders of both sides in the sanguinary battles of the Wilderness in 1864, by Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, by Grant before Richmond, prove that those commanders—who were probably the ablest and most experienced tacticians of any who have commanded armies in the field since the Napoleonic wars—attached the highest value to the use of entrenchments, and never neglected to avail themselves of them. Although it must be admitted that the increased power of the weapons of the present day has rendered operations of this sort more difficult than before, it by no means followed that they have become impracticable, and the actions of the Japanese in Manchuria have since proved that this is not the case. The disengagement of troops from action, even when on the defensive, has for a long time been recognized as a very difficult operation. Every increase in the range, accuracy and rate of fire of guns and rifles makes it more so. To hold an enemy to his position, to command by fire the ground over which he must retreat, can be accomplished at longer range than formerly, and are in that way perhaps even easier of accomplishment. The seizure and entrenchment of positions whence this may be effected may therefore give rise to more valuable results than ever."

The concluding portion of this valuable and instructive essay is devoted to the consideration of the "nature and mode of carriage of entrenching tools" and "training the soldier in the employment of entrenchment in the attack."

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Paragraph 213, Army Regulations was amended to provide for the addition of one star to the national flag.

Authority to purchase Spanish campaign badges for Spanish War veterans not now in service having been asked, it was directed that the inquirer be informed that such badges can only be furnished to such officers and men otherwise entitled thereto as were in service on or subsequent to Jan. 11, 1905, and further that a bill has been introduced in Congress to cover cases of men not so in service.

Interpretation of Infantry Drill Regulations: Request for same having been made to cover point as to proper formation of battalion in passing in review at double time, it was directed that the party be informed that the battalion should pass in column of companies.

Interpretation of Infantry Drill Regulations: Inquiry having been made as to proper position of the left thumb at "present arms," the party was informed that the left hand grasps piece at "balance," thumb extending along stock.

Machine gun platoon to be constituted a separate organization: The above having been recommended in the case of a platoon in a certain regiment, decision was rendered as follows: (a) That regimental commander in question be authorized to detach men of machine gun platoon from their companies and have them messed, quartered, etc., separately, arms and equipment being transferred to platoon commander. (b) That the request to have the appointment of non-commissioned officers vested in platoon commander be not approved.

Inquiry of all post commanders having been made, with a view to ascertaining whether tuition should be paid by the government for soldiers' children at schools in nearby towns, it was decided that the present system should be continued.

Paragraph 1474, Army Regulations, was amended so as to authorize post commanders to send an attendant, with enlisted patients en route to Hot Springs General Hospital, whenever in his discretion it was necessary.

Method of wearing various insignia: Query having been made as to the above, it was decided: (a) That badges, etc., should be arranged as follows from right to left: 1. Certificate of merit badges; 2. Campaign badges; 3. Life saving medals; 4. Insignia for excellence in target practice and gunners' insignia; 5. Badges of military societies in each sub-class insignia to be arranged accord-

ing to chronological order of receipt. (b) That there is no authority for wearing badges in two lines.

It is alleged in an article published in the New York Times that relic hunters have so recklessly plundered the national cemetery on the Little Big Horn River, in Montana, the scene of the Custer massacre, that nothing now remains but a rough wooden cross to mark the spot where the gallant Cavalry leader and his comrades fell. The charge is made that the cemetery is shamefully neglected, that its condition is worse than that of many a pauper cemetery and that it is grossly desecrated. If the facts are as set forth in the article in the Times they are a stinging reproach to the United States government.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 21, 1908.

Promotions in the Army.—Infantry Arm.

Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, unassigned, to be major from Jan. 27, 1908, vice Palmer, 21st Inf., retired.

Capt. Charles L. Beckurts, 16th Inf., to be major from Feb. 13, 1908, vice Vance, 5th Inf., retired.

First Lieut. Ralph McCoy, 27th Inf., to be captain from Dec. 23, 1907, vice Settle, 5th Inf., detailed as commissary.

First Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 23d Inf., to be captain from Dec. 28, 1907, vice Croxton, 23d Inf., detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, 21st Inf., to be captain from Jan. 1, 1908, vice Wren, 23d Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. James K. Parsons, 20th Inf., to be captain from Jan. 27, 1908, vice Morton, 16th Inf., detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. George E. Ball, 21st Inf., to be captain from Feb. 13, 1908, vice Beckurts, 16th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Harry S. Adams, 23d Inf., to be first lieutenant from Nov. 8, 1907, vice Wright, 5th Inf., promoted.

Nominations received by the Senate, Feb. 26, 1908.

Promotion in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. James Longstreet, 13th Cav., to be captain from Feb. 18, 1908, vice Sawtelle, 8th Cav., deceased.

Second Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, 6th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 18, 1908, vice Longstreet, 13th Cav., promoted.

Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. George Ruhlen, deputy Q.M.G., to be A.Q.M.G. with the rank of colonel, from Feb. 25, 1908, vice Marshall, retired.

Major John T. French, jr., Q.M., to be deputy Q.M.G. with the rank of lieutenant colonel, from Feb. 25, 1908, vice Ruhlen, promoted.

Capt. William E. Horton, Q.M., to be Q.M. with the rank of major, from Feb. 25, 1908, vice French, promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 26, 1908.

Appointment in the Army.

General Officer.

Col. Daniel H. Brush, 24th Inf., to be brigadier general from Feb. 17, 1908.

Promotions in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. William H. Bixby, C.E., to be colonel from Feb. 14, 1908.

Major Edward Burr, C.E., to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 14, 1908.

Capt. James B. Cavanaugh, C.E., to be major from Feb. 14, 1908.

First Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E., to be captain from Feb. 14, 1908.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. Emerson, C.E., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 14, 1908.

Under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, the officers named below to be placed on the retired list of the Army, with increased rank from the date on which they shall be retired from active service, respectively.

Major Thomas Swobe, Q.M., with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Capt. George L. Goodale, Q.M., with the rank of major.

S.O. FEB. 27, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Leave for two months is granted Col. Hobart K. Bailey, to take effect on his arrival in the United States.

The advancement from the grade of first lieutenant to that of captain of William P. Ban., asst. surg., with rank as captain from Feb. 18, 1908, is announced.

Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, Major William J. Nicholson, Capt. Francis H. Beach, Capt. Matthew C. Butler, jr., and 1st Lieut. Henry L. Brown are appointed a board of officers to meet at Fort Riley for examination of lieutenants of Cavalry for promotion.

Col. Frederick K. Ward, Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, Lieut. Col. John F. Guilfoyle, Major William J. Nicholson and 1st Lieut. Henry L. Brown are appointed a board to meet at Fort Riley for the examination of captains of Cavalry for promotion.

Capt. James W. Van Dusen on leave, will proceed before expiration of leave to Fort Crook for duty.

Col. Montgomery M. Macomb will repair to Washington for the purpose of delivering a lecture before the Army War College on March 17.

Capt. Harry Burgess will repair to Washington to deliver a lecture before the Army War College on March 14.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John R. McGinness is extended two months.

G.O. 24, FEB. 25, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. XXIII, Sec. 9, clause (c), page 22, G.O. No. 9, W.D., Jan. 11, 1908, is amended to read as follows:

(c) The wad will then be made fast to the cartridge case, to prevent its being dislodged in handling, in the following manner: Apply rubberine paint to the upper surface of the wad with a brush, giving it a thorough coating. When dry, pour in an additional amount of paint around the edges of the wad to entirely seal the joint between the wad and the cartridge case.

II. Par. 41, Cavalry Drill Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

41. To the right or left: 1. Right (or Left). 2. Face.

Raise slightly the left heel and right toe and face to the right, turning on the right heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of the left foot; place the left foot by the side of the right. Left face is executed on the left heel.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 23, FEB. 17, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—1. In order to carry out the provisions of G.O. No. 12, W.D., Jan. 24, 1908, commanding officers of military posts and stations, the Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy, commandants of the U.S. Military Prison or any branch thereof, the Army Staff College and the special Service schools, commanding officers of arsenals, general recruit depots, and general hospitals, and officers in charge of general recruiting stations and of general depots of supply will cause complete, detailed, and accurate inventories to be made before March 31, 1908, of all quartermaster's property on hand and will see that the returns to be rendered by the officers accountable for such

property on that date include all the articles borne on the inventories. The returns will show separately the articles on hand that are serviceable and unserviceable and those that are in excess of the actual needs of the post or station.

2. Commanding officers of military posts and stations under the control of department commanders will cause a copy of each return of quartermaster's property that will be rendered for the quarter ending March 31, 1908, to be forwarded, without vouchers, to the chief quartermasters of their respective departments within twenty days after the end of that quarter.

11.—In view of the provisions of Par. 8, G.O., No. 232, W.D., Nov. 15, 1907, the quarterly report of instruction required by Par. 2, page 7, G.O., No. 71, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, May 14, 1903, will not be rendered hereafter.

12.—Non-commissioned staff officers of the Coast Artillery Corps who qualify as gunners will not wear the gunner's insignia issued by the Quartermaster's Department under the provisions of Par. 1, G.O., No. 94, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, June 26, 1903.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 10, FEB. 26, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. 1. So much of Circular, No. 12, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Dec. 31, 1893, as relates to the use of the typewriting machine in recording sentences of court-martial is rescinded.

2. When the judge advocate records the findings and sentence of a general court-martial by the use of a typewriting machine he will certify immediately after the authentication of the record as follows:

"I certify that I recorded the findings and sentence of the court."

"Judge Advocate."

3. Announces that the First National Bank of Port Townsend, Wash., has been designated a depository of public moneys.

G.O. 25, FEB. 15, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 161st Company, Coast Artillery Corps, now at Fort Baker, Cal., is relieved from duty at its present station on Monday, Feb. 17, 1908, and will proceed to Fort Barry, Cal., for station.

G.O. 8, FEB. 17, 1908, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Under the provisions of Par. 193, A.R. 1904, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Dakota.

JOHN H. BEACON, Major, 6th Inf.

G.O. 9, FEB. 21, 1908, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Under the provisions of Par. 193, A.R. 1904, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Dakota.

WILLIAM A. MANN, Lieut. Col., 6th Inf.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

G.O. 23, FEB. 17, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

1.—The Court of Inquiry of which Col. Charles D. Parkhurst, C.A.C., is president, instituted by direction of the Secretary of War at the request of 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Myers, 6th F.A., in Special Orders 288, these headquarters, Dec. 14, 1907, to investigate and report upon the conduct and responsibility of 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Myers, 6th F.A., in reference to a premature explosion of a charge of black powder in a six-inch gun at Fort Terry, N.Y., on July 23, 1907, a letter of admonition having been issued by the War Department to Lieutenant Myers for his conduct on such occasion, has reported as follows:

REPORT.

The Court is of the opinion that Lieutenant Myers was diligent and attentive to his duties on the day in question, and that he is not alone justly censurable for the accident.

From the evidence it appears beyond question that the company was not so thoroughly habituated at daily drill to the use of the sponge that its use had become fixed, or a second nature. It also appears that the use of a sub-caliber platform necessarily changed the drill, because of a sub-caliber only on the platform, and sponge as he would by the drill from the usual place on the loading platform, and that neither the company commander, Captain Spurr, primarily, or the battery officer, Lieutenant Myers, secondarily, seemed to see this, and give orders accordingly.

It is also in evidence that the desire was to "fire as fast as you can." That from the battery primary station both guns of the battery could be seen by the battery commander, and he should have been the one to have seen at once that the guns were not being sponged.

The battery officer at either of the guns cannot see the other, he has no station from which he can observe both guns.

The battery commander in this case had, and there was nothing in his usual duties of receiving and transmitting orders to prevent him using his eyes in a close supervision of the battery for just such purposes.

The gun commanders should be the ones to have the matter in their charge, and the facts as they appear in evidence that sponging was not done because no orders had been received to sponge, shows a very poor state of drill, or sense of responsibility on the part of the gun commanders. There should have been no necessity for any orders, or extra cautionary measures in the case. It should have been so thoroughly hammered into gun commanders and numbers involved, that a failure to bring up and use the sponge would have stopped the loading and firing at once; just as it used to be in the old muzzle loading days when No. 3 failed to stop vent.

It was probably as a result of a combination of circumstances that the accident happened.

First: The battery only used the sponge occasionally and probably perfunctorily at drill, just as is doubtless the case in many other batteries, in their scramble to save time.

Second: A sub-caliber platform was in use, and no drill had been had with it to show who was to do it, and how, in sponging out.

Third: A due sense of the necessities of the case was not felt by either the battery commander or the battery officer, but the latter did the best he could having no station.

Fourth: A nervousness on the part of all the gun crews with a desire to fire as fast as possible evidently had its weight.

And last: The gun commanders were negligent in not seeing that sponging was done, and insisting that it be done, they having their guns under their immediate eyes and control.

It is the opinion of the court that no further action is necessary in this case, except to rehabilitate Lieutenant Myers, who is the one now suffering all the blame and responsibility for the accident.

There being no further business before it the court then at 5:30 p.m. adjourned sine die.

C. D. PARKHURST, Col., C.A.C., President.

BRUCE COTTEN, 1st Lieut., C.A.C., Recorder.

11.—The following are the orders of the Department Commander in the case:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Governors Island, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1908.

In the foregoing case a careful study of the evidence convinces the reviewing authority that the court erred in transferring the responsibility for the non-compliance with specific duties pertaining to the battery officer and gun commander to any other person, and to have given undue weight to the fact that the battery officer had no station from which he could observe both guns. The evidence further shows that all assumptions on which the War Department based their letter of admonition to Lieutenant Myers were correct, and the opinion of the court that Lieutenant Myers should be "rehabilitated" is not deemed well founded.

It has never been held that Lieutenant Myers is the only one on whom was the responsibility and the blame of this sad affair; on the contrary the one primarily responsible paid the penalty of failing to sponge the gun with his life. The sergeant in charge of the gun who was next in direct responsibility received such severe injuries immediately from his negligence that any further official censure would be entirely superfluous.

Subject to the foregoing remarks, the report of the court is approved. In order that there may not be such deplorable accidents in the future due to such a combination of negligence, all artillery officers in this department, on receipt of the orders

promulgating this case, are directed to fully explain to their commands the orders now extant relative to sponging and the serious consequences sure to follow from carelessness in the observance of such instructions.

F. D. GRANT, Major Gen., U.S.A., Commanding.

III.—The Court of Inquiry of which Col. Charles D. Parkhurst, C.A.C., is president, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Major General Grant:

GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 23, FEB. 14, 1908, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Headquarters, Band, and the 2d and 3d Battalions, 4th Infantry, Fort Thomas, Kentucky, ordered to sail for Manila on March 5, 1908, will be relieved from duty in this department on or about Feb. 27, 1908, and routed so as to arrive in San Francisco, Cal., not earlier than noon on March 8, 1908.

Headquarters, Band, and the 1st and 2d Battalions, 7th Infantry, Fort Wayne, and the 3d Battalion, 7th Infantry, Fort Brady, Mich., ordered to sail for Manila on April 6, 1908, will be relieved from duty in this department on or about March 29, 1908, and routed so as to arrive in San Francisco not earlier than noon on April 3, 1908.

Capt. Kent Nelson, asst. surg., and such number of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps as the commanding officer, Fort Thomas, may deem necessary will accompany the 4th Infantry to render medical attendance and then return to proper station.

G.O. 12, FEB. 15, 1908, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Major Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M., U.S.A., is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Department, relieving Major Thomas Swobe, Q.M., from temporary duty in charge of that office.

CIRCULAR 9, FEB. 15, 1908, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Attention is invited to the fact that night operations are prescribed in Par. 3, G.O. 177, W.D., 1907, as a part of the field training of troops. It is deemed of great importance that troops should be thoroughly trained therein. As these operations may not have received in the past as much attention as is absolutely necessary, special attention will be given to them in the future.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, dated Feb. 11, 1908, post commanders will require of the Cavalry, Infantry and Field Artillery effective and appropriate night exercises at least twice monthly during the period of the year assigned to practical instruction. Attention is invited in this connection to the requirements of Par. 10, G.O. 117, these headquarters, series of 1907, relating to records and reports.

By command of Brigadier General Morton:

W. P. EVANS, Lieutenant Colonel,

General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 14, FEB. 6, 1908, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The 3d Battalion, 19th Infantry, except 1st Lieut. Frederic G. Kelland, and a detachment of two non-commissioned officers and sixteen privates to be selected by the battalion commander, will be relieved from further duty in this department on Feb. 24, 1908, and will proceed on that date from Fort Reno, Oklahoma, to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

Lieutenant Kelland with the detachment of eighteen enlisted men mentioned above, and Sergt. First Class Francis M. Pitts and Privates First Class Charles R. Best and Robert O. Crump, Hospital Corps, will remain at Fort Reno until all government property at the post shall have been disposed of.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The detail of Brig. Gen. Charles L. Cooper, U.S.A., retired, for duty with the militia of Colorado, is extended until further orders. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Lieut. Col. Albert Todd, General Staff, to take effect on or about June 1, 1908. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M., in addition to his other duties will take charge of the office of purchasing commissary at Seattle, Wash., until such time as an officer of the Subsistence Department shall be available for assignment to that duty, relieving Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, deputy commissary general. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Leave, to and including March 17, 1908, is granted Major Thomas Swobe, Q.M., Omaha, (Feb. 17, D. Mo.)

Capt. Joseph C. Castner, Q.M., will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving 2d Lieut. Reynolds J. Powers, 8th Cav., of that duty. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

The following will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco at such time as will enable them to be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about March 5, 1908: Post Q.M. Serg. Charles MacCubbin, Fort Worden, Wash.; Post Q.M. Serg. Wm. J. Spencer, Fort Mason, California. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Leave, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Frank G. Jewell, Q.M., to take effect upon the arrival in the United States of the transport scheduled to sail from Havana, Cuba, March 7, 1908, and to terminate upon the date of the departure from the United States of the transport scheduled to sail from Newport News, Va., to Havana, on May 1, 1908. (Feb. 17, A.C.P.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter Norton (appointed Feb. 17, 1908, from sergeant, general service, infantry), now at New Orleans, La., will be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Joshua M. Grandon, having reported, will proceed to Hilo, Panay, for duty. (Jan. 11, Phil. D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Ennis Roberts, 1st Battalion, 3d Field Art., now at Fort Snelling will be sent to Fort Sam Houston for duty. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Joshua M. Grandon to Camp Crawford, Catbalogan, Samar, P.I., for duty. (Jan. 9, D. Vis.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles H. Ingram (appointed Feb. 17, 1908, from first sergeant, Co. B, 6th Inf.), now at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Wilbur R. Morgan (appointed Feb. 17, 1908, from squadron sergeant major, 11th Cav.), now at Fort Ebbels, Allen, D.C., will be sent to Fort Stanton, N.C., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Oliver Smith, who will be sent to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Otto Engelmann (appointed Feb. 19, 1908, from drum major, band, 2d Inf.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Comy. Sergt. Robert L. Klune (appointed Feb. 24, 1908, from sergeant, general service, infantry), now at the recruiting station, Third and Market streets, Harrisburg, Pa., will be sent to Cayey, Porto Rico, to relieve Post Comy. Serg. Anton Appel, who will be sent to Fort Clark for duty. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. George Thompson will proceed to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty, relieving Post Comy. Sergt. Denard L. Parsons, who will be sent to Manila for duty. (Jan. 11, Phil. D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. John H. Doran, now at Denver, Colo., having signified a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

The following changes and assignments to stations of post commissary sergeants are ordered: Louis Y. DeBrimy, having reported, will proceed to Hilo, Panay, for duty, relieving Harry Allen, who will be sent to Tagabiran, Samar, for duty, relieving George Laufer, who will be sent to Manila for duty. Patrick J. Blake, having reported, will proceed to Borongan, Samar, for duty, relieving William A. Hunter, who will be sent to Manila for temporary duty. Sergeant Hunter will proceed on the first available transport for San Francisco for orders. Harry Klapproth, having reported, will proceed to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Charles A. Moberg, who will be sent to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty, relieving Ernest Bender, who will be sent to Manila for temporary duty. Ser-

geant Bender will proceed on the first available transport leaving for San Francisco for orders. (Jan. 4, Phil. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surg. William F. de Niedman from duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and will then report in person to the C.O., Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Thomas G. Holmes, now on leave at Detroit, is relieved from further duty at Fort Sill, and upon the expiration of said leave will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and report in person to the C.O., 7th Inf., for duty to accompany that regiment to the Philippine Islands and then report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of contract surgeons are ordered: Contract Surg. Percy G. Drake from duty at Fort Jay, N.Y., to Fort Hancock, N.J. Contract Surg. Sylvester F. O'Day from duty at Fort Totten, N.Y., to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Department of the East. Contract Surg. Lee R. Dunbar from duty at Fort Terry, N.Y., and will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Edward L. Munson, surg., is extended twenty days. (Feb. 12, D. Lakes.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Edward M. Talbott, asst. surg. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

The following medical officers are relieved from duty in the Department of Mindanao and will proceed to Manila: Major William C. Borden, surg., and Capt. Eugene H. Hartnett, asst. surg., to the chief surgeon of the division for temporary duty in his office. Capt. Henry S. Greenleaf, asst. surg., to the commanding officer, Division Hospital, for duty. (Jan. 7, Phil. D.)

Capt. Willace DeWitt, asst. surg., from further temporary duty at Camp Bunsar, Leyte, to rejoin his proper station Camp Connell, Samar. (Jan. 4, D.V.)

Capt. Edward R. Schreiner, asst. surg., having reported, will report to the C.O., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Feb. 14, D. Cal.)

Examining and Supervising Dental Surg. John H. Hess will report to the commanding officer, Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 12, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. Ernest F. Slater to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Banks. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

The advancement from the grade of first lieutenant to that of captain of Charles F. Craig, asst. surg., with rank as captain from Feb. 18, 1908, is announced. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. William W. Gray, deputy surgeon general. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Preston S. Kellogg, now at Longbeach, Cal., will proceed to San Francisco and take the first available transport for the Philippine Islands for duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

The following changes in station of medical officers and enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are ordered: The following assistant surgeons having reported at these headquarters will proceed to the stations after their respective names for duty: Capt. Christopher C. Collins, to Camp Danaga, Albay, relieving Capt. William J. L. Lyster, who will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. Capt. Nelson Gopen, to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite. Capt. Clarence H. Connor, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (Jan. 4, D. Luzon.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Marion F. Marvin is extended one month. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Harold W. Cowper, asst. surg., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect March 18, 1908. Leave to and including March 18, 1908, is granted 1st Lieutenant Harold Cowper. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Sergt. Knut E. Collin, H.C., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Thomas Person, H.C., now in Manila, will proceed to Camp Hay, Samar, for duty, relieving Sergt. First Class George H. Arnold, Hospital Corps, who will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (Dec. 12, D.V.)

Sergt. First Class Fred S. Owen, H.C., Division Hospital, will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Jan. 10, Phil. D.)

Sergt. First Class Patrick O'Brien, H.C., having reported will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty, relieving Sergt. First Class George Griffith, who will proceed to Atimonan, Tayabas, for duty. (Dec. 30, D. Luzon.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. George R. Smith, deputy paymaster general, having reported, is assigned to duty in the office of the chief paymaster of the department, with station in San Francisco. (Feb. 13, D. Cal.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Francis A. Pope, C.E., is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A. to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Mason, Cal., and report on April 15, 1908, to the C.O., 1st Battalion of Engineers, for command of Co. A of that battalion. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Capt. Gustave R. Lukesh, C.E., in addition to his other duties is detailed as engineer of the Fifteenth lighthouse district, to relieve Col. Clinton B. Sears of that duty. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E., is extended seven days. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, O.D., in addition to his other duties is detailed for duty as a member of the Board of Engineers, vice Col. Rogers Birnie, O.D., relieved. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

On account of sickness, Capt. Henry W. Stamford, Signal Corps, is relieved from the command of the cableship Burnside, and, under an emergency, 1st Lieut. Paul Hurst, 3d Inf., now at Fort Lawton, Wash., is designated to take temporary command of that vessel. (Feb. 16, D. Cal.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Sergt. Major Henry J. Damm, 3d Cav., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in time to report on March 2, 1908, for examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. (Feb. 17, D.T.)

The leave granted Capt. Patrick W. Guiney, Q.M., 3d Cav., is extended one month. (Feb. 20, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Capt. Edwin B. Wigans, 4th Cav., A.Q.M., will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving 3d Lieut. Reynolds J. Powers, 8th Cav., of that duty. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

So much of Par. 19, S.O. 40, Feb. 17, 1908, W.D., as relates to Capt. Edwin B. Wigans, 4th Cav., is revoked. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Joseph D. Park, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty as an A.Q.M. and from temporary duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Boston, Mass., to take effect March 30, 1908, and will join regiment. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, 4th Cav., A.Q.M., will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving 2d Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, 19th Inf., of that duty. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 1, 1908, is granted Capt. Clarence R. Day, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Feb. 10, D. Cal.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

First Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 10th Cav., now in hospital at Camp John Hay, Benguet, will proceed to Manila for observation and treatment. (Jan. 9, Phil. D.)

Chaplain William T. Anderson, 10th Cav., will report to the chief quartermaster of the division on Feb. 17, 1908, for duty in charge of U.S. Morgue, Manila, relieving Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Inf., who will proceed on the transport McClellan to the United States. (Jan. 7, Phil. D.)

Capt. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., 10th Cav., from treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to join his proper station in the Philippines Division. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Harry S. Berry, 13th Cav., is extended one month. (Feb. 26, D.E.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, 14th Cav., is extended twenty days. (Feb. 10, D. Col.)
Leave for four months, to take effect about April 1, 1908, is granted Capt. Herbert B. Crosby, 14th Cav. (Feb. 11, D. Col.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Second Lieut. Fred H. Coleman, 15th Cav., will report March 2, 1908, to the depot ordnance officer, the Arsenal, Havana, Cuba, for examination with a view to his selection for detail in the ordnance department for a period of four years. (Feb. 17, A.C.P.)

ARTILLERY.**BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.****FIELD ARTILLERY.****1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.**

Capt. Daniel W. Hand, 1st F.A., is detailed as an acting quartermaster. (Feb. 25, W.D.)
Leave for twenty-five days is granted 1st Lieut. Otho V. Kean, 1st Field Art. (Feb. 20, D.T.)
First Lieut. Otho V. Kean, 1st Field Art., will proceed from Fort Sill, Okla., to San Antonio, Texas, in time to report March 2, 1908, for the professional examination for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Feb. 15, D.T.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Capt. Albert U. Faulkner, battalion adjutant, 2d Battalion, 1st F.A., is assigned to Battery F of that regiment, vice Capt. Daniel W. Hand, 1st F.A., relieved from assignment to that battery. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 28, Feb. 3, 1908, W.D., as directs 2d Lieut. William H. Shepherd, 3d Field Art., to report on March 4, 1908, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and proceed to his regimental commander for assignment to a battery at that post is amended so as to assign Lieutenant Shepherd to Battery D, 3d Field Art. He will join the battery to which assigned on March 4, 1908. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. Forrest E. Willford, C.A.C., is relieved from further duty with the 30th Company and will report to the C.O. Artillery District of Puget Sound, for duty on his staff. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Capt. John S. Johnston, C.A.C., is relieved from further duty with the 78th Company and placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O. Artillery District of Charleston, for duty on his staff. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frederic W. Hinrichs, Jr., C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, General Hospital at that place, for observation and treatment. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective upon completion of his duties as judge advocate, general court martial, is granted Capt. Richard C. Marshall, Jr., C.A.C. (Feb. 18, D.E.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. William K. Moore, C.A. (Feb. 10, D. Col.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Feb. 15, 1908, is granted Capt. Frederick W. Phisterer, C.A.C. (Feb. 13, D. Col.)

Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton, C.A.C., acting quartermaster, will remain on his present duties in charge of construction work at Fort Du Pont, Del., and Fort Mott, N.J., until further orders. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, C.A.C., is relieved from duty with the 139th Company and placed on the unassigned list, to take effect March 1, 1908, and will proceed about that date to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as instructor in the department of artillery and gun defense. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John Philbrick, C.A.C., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

INFANTRY.**1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNEGLE.**

First Lieut. Henry M. Fales, 1st Inf., is granted leave for two months, with permission to visit the United States, to apply for an extension of one month and to leave the division about April 15, 1908. (Jan. 7, Phil. D.)

Color Sergt. John Urquhart, 1st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Second Lieut. Joseph A. McAndrew, 2d Inf., is, on account of exceptional circumstances, granted leave for three months with permission to visit the United States and to leave the division on or about Jan. 15, 1908. (Jan. 11, Phil. D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William R. Gibson, 3d Inf., is extended two months. (Feb. 13, D. Col.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. C. Stockman Bendel, 7th Inf., to take effect about March 17, 1908. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. James G. McIlroy, 9th Inf., Fort Sam Houston. (Feb. 11, D.T.)
Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Pearson, 9th Inf. (Feb. 19, D.T.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Walter L. Reed, 10th Inf., recruiting officer, is extended ten days. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. John D. Reardon, 11th Inf., from March 4, 1908. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBROUGH.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. W. C. Jones, Batt. Adjt., 13th Inf., to take effect about April 3. (S.O. 38, D. Mo.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 37, Feb. 13, 1908, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. Frank R. Lang, 15th Inf., to report by telegraph to his regimental commander for assignment to a company and station and then join the station to which assigned is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Lang to remain on duty with the 9th Infantry until further orders. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Feb. 23, is granted Capt. William A. Cavanaugh, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Feb. 17, D. Colo.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Chief Musician William H. Sheridan, band, 16th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Earl C. Buck, 17th Inf., to take effect about March 1, 1908. (Feb. 19, A.C.P.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Nolan V. Ellis, 19th Inf. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

First Lieut. Joseph Herring, 24th Inf., is transferred from the Division Hospital, Manila, to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for observation and treatment. (Jan. 18, Phil. D.)

Leave for two months and twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin Gunner, 24th Inf., to take effect about Feb. 10, 1908, and he is authorized to return to the United States via Europe. (Jan. 11, Phil. D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

First Lieut. Walt C. Johnson, 26th Inf., is relieved from

further duty at these headquarters and will report to the C.O. Cuartel de España, Manila, for duty. (Dec. 31, D. Luzon.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Donovan, 27th Inf., is relieved from further duty with the Provisional Government of Cuba and will join his proper station, Camp Columbia. (Feb. 14, A.C.P.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. George Steuneger, 28th Inf. (Feb. 24, W.D.)
Sergt. Emmett W. Smith, Co. I, 28th Inf., having been recommended for promotion in the Army, will report in person on March 2, 1908, to Major Frederick P. Reynolds, surg., president of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn. (Feb. 12, D.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Second Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, 29th Inf., will proceed to Manila and report to the officer in charge, Military Information Division, for duty in his office, with station in Manila. (Jan. 11, Phil. D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

First Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., having reported, is announced as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, commanding. (Jan. 9, D.V.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, is assigned to duty as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 23d Inf., aide-de-camp. (Jan. 9, D.V.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.

Leave for twenty days, effective on or about March 18, 1908, is granted Capt. William S. Woodruff, Porto Rico Regiment. (Feb. 20, D.E.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. John F. Urry, P.S., recently appointed from corporal, 13th Cavalry, with rank from Feb. 14, 1908, will proceed not later than March 19, 1908, to San Francisco for duty until transportation can be furnished him to Manila. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. Crispulo Patajo, P.S., will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty. (Jan. 8, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Robert L. Mossey, P.S., Bualo, Samar, will proceed to the Division Hospital, Manila, for observation and treatment. (Jan. 9, D. Vis.)

Second Lieut. Charles J. D. Spreckels, P.S. (appointed from first sergeant, Troop D, 3d Cav.), is assigned to the 8th Co., P.S., and will join company. (Jan. 4, Phil. D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Joseph Bennett is extended one month. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

DETAILED TO PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following first lieutenants of the line are selected and detailed as captains to command the companies of Philippine Scouts hereinafter designated, respectively: 1st Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th Inf., to command the 17th Company; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Morrow, 18th Inf., to command the 48th Company; 1st Lieut. Ed. Sanders, 29th Inf., to command the 44th Company. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers, by the President, Jan. 30, 1908, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, on the mutual application of the officers concerned are announced: First Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, 23th Inf., to the Cavalry arm; 1st Lieut. George Steuneger, 13th Cav., to the Infantry arm; Lieutenant Robinson is assigned to the 13th Cavalry and will join station to which he may be assigned. Lieutenant Steuneger is assigned to the 28th Infantry and will join station to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

With the consent of the officers concerned the following transfers are ordered to take effect this date: Major John Pitcher from the 4th Cavalry to the 2d Cavalry; Major Herbert J. Slocum from the 2d Cavalry to the 7th Cavalry. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of: Major Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf.; Major Henry C. Fischer, surg.; Major Harry A. Leonhauser, 21st Inf.; Capt. George H. Scott, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. George S. Tiffany, 21st Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Col., March 2, 1908, for the preliminary examination of enlisted men to determine their eligibility to enter the final competitive examination for advancement to the grade of second lieutenant. (Feb. 14, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of: Major Frederick P. Reynolds, surg.; Major Tyroce R. Rivers, 4th Cav.; Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, 4th Cav.; Capt. James M. Campbell, 28th Inf.; Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, asst. surg., U.S. Army, will convene at Fort Snelling, Minn., March 2, 1908, to make a preliminary examination into the qualifications of soldiers to determine their eligibility for the final examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army. First Lieut. James M. Loud, 28th Inf., is detailed as recorder of the board. (Feb. 12, D.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Lisicum, Alaska, March 2, 1908, for the preliminary examination of Corp. Daniel J. O'Sullivan, Company C, Signal Corps, a candidate for commission. Detail: Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James G. Hannah, 10th Inf.; Louis H. Hanson, asst. surg., and William Taylor, 10th Inf., recorder. (Feb. 10, D. Col.)

A board of officers, to consist of Major Harry C. Benson, 14th Cav.; Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Capt. Albert U. Faulkner, 1st Field Art.; Capt. William R. Davis, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. William A. Wickline, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, March 2, 1908, to conduct the preliminary examination of enlisted men, to determine their eligibility for the final examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant. (Feb. 14, D. Cal.)

A board of officers, to consist of Major Edward A. Millar, 5th Field Art.; Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 13th Inf.; Capt. Arthur W. Morse, Med. Dept.; Capt. John E. Slatery, C.E., 1st Lieut. Stanley G. Zinke, Med. Dept., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, March 2, 1908, for preliminary examination of applicants for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. On March 9 it will commence examination of the candidates ordered before it. First Lieut. Charles F. Andrews, battalion adjutant, 13th Inf., will act as recorder of the board. (Feb. 17, D. Mo.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Julius A. Penn, Michael J. Lenihan, Peter C. Harris and George H. Shelton, General Staff, is appointed for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the military departments of educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Boards of officers are appointed to meet at the posts hereinafter indicated at 10 o'clock a.m., April 14, 1908, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for conducting the examination of applicants for commissions in volunteer forces as may be authorized to appear before them, in order to determine their qualifications for the command of troops or for the performance of staff duties with such volunteer forces.

The examinations will be conducted under the provisions of G.O. No. 6, Jan. 8, 1904, W.D.
Detail for the board at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.: Major George D. Deakon, surg.; Major James K. Thompson, 16th Inf.; Capt. William F. Lewis, asst. surg.; Capt. Mark Wheeler, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert D. Carter, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Philip B. Peyton, 16th Inf., recorder.

Detail for the board at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: Major Charles B. Ewing, surg.; Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, 12th Cav.; Capt. James J. Hornbrook, 12th Cav.; Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, 12th Cav.; Capt. Frank G. Baker, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Harry N. Cootes, 12th Cav., recorder.

Detail for the board at Fort Rosecrans, Cal.: Major Frank R. Keefer, surg.; Major George W. Gatchell, C.A.C.; Capt. Harry P. Wilbur, C.A.C.; Capt. Frederick L. Dengler, C.A.C.; Capt. Philip W. Huntington, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. L. Williams, C.A.C., recorder.

Detail for the board at Fort McPherson, Ga.: Major Frank R. McCoy, 17th Inf.; Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, asst. surg.; Adolphe H. Huguet, 17th Inf.; William H. Mon-

crief, asst. surg., and Charles L. McKain, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, 17th Inf., recorder.
Detail for the board at Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Col. Philip F. Harvey, asst. surg. general; Major Walter H. Chatfield, 27th Inf.; Major Edward L. Munson, surg.; Capt. Robert C. Williams, 13th Cav.; Capt. William McK. Lambdin, 4th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. John W. Willen, 13th Cav., recorder.
Detail for the board at Fort Banks, Mass.: Capt. Samuel A. Kephart, C.A.C.; James F. Howell, C.A.C.; Percy M. Ashburn, asst. surg.; John Storck, C.A.C.; and Jay W. Grisinger, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. Howard L. Martin, C.A.C., recorder.

Detail for the board at Fort Crook, Neb.: Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, deputy surgeon general; Major William F. Blauvelt, 16th Inf.; Capt. Edward R. Chrisman, 16th Inf.; Harry F. Dalton, 16th Inf.; Haywood S. Hansell, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. Sydney Smith, 16th Inf., recorder.

Detail for the board at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.: Capt. Edward S. Walton, 19th Inf.; Joseph H. Ford, asst. surg.; James Justice, 19th Inf.; and Harry S. Furnell, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Clifford U. Leonori, 19th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William G. Murchison, 19th Inf., recorder.

Detail for the board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Major William P. Kendall, surg.; Major Lucien G. Berry, 3d Field Art.; Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf.; Capt. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Whaley, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. George W. Wallace, 9th Inf., recorder.

Detail for the board at Fort Riley, Kan.: Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, deputy surgeon general; Capt. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav.; William S. McNair, 6th Field Art., and Capt. Robert B. Powers, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Paul L. Freeman, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. Beverly F. Browne, 6th Field Art., recorder. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following officers will report in person on March 2, 1908, to Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., Army Building, New York city, for examination with a view to their selection for detail as captains and first lieutenants, for a period of four years in the Ordnance Department: First Lieuts. Adam F. Casad, Nathan Horowitz, Charles B. Gatewood, Morgan L. Brett, Walter M. Wilhelm, and Birchie O. Mahaffey, Coast Art. Corps, and 2d Lieut. Alexander W. Maish, 12th Inf. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers recently promoted are announced:
Major William R. Abercrombie, 30th Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Dec. 23, 1907, assigned to 25th Infantry.

Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, unassigned, promoted to major, rank Dec. 23, 1907, assigned to 30th Infantry.

Capt. William C. Wren, 23d Inf., promoted to major, rank Jan. 1, 1908, assigned to 12th Infantry.

First Lieut. Frederick R. De Funiak, jr., 11th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Dec. 11, 1907, assigned to 6th Infantry. Lieutenant Colonel Abercrombie will join regiment to which assigned.

Major Roudiez will proceed to San Francisco for duty pending the sailing of the transport upon which he may secure transportation, when he will join the regiment to which he has been assigned in the Philippines Division.

Major Wren will be assigned to a battalion and station by his regimental commander, and upon the expiration of his present leave will join station to which assigned.
Captain De Funiak will report by telegraph to his regimental commander for assignment to a company and station and will join station to which assigned. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

Officers are assigned as follows to inspect the militia of the states within the limits of the Department of the Lakes: Illinois, Major Thomas J. Lewis, 13th Cav.; Major T. Bentley Mott, 4th Field Art.; Major Alfred S. Frost, U.S.A., retired; Capt. Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A., retired; Capt. George L. Byroade, U.S.A., retired, Indiana, Major T. Bentley Mott, 4th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. William B. Gracie, 27th Inf. Kentucky, Capt. William N. Hughes, U.S.A., retired, Michigan, Major Walter H. Chatfield, 27th Inf.; Major T. Bentley Mott, 4th Field Art.; Ohio, Major T. Bentley Mott, 4th Field Art.; Capt. Robert C. Williams, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John W. Willen, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William N. Michel, 4th Field Art.; Wisconsin, Capt. Charles King, U.S. Army, retired. (Feb. 17, D. Lakes.)

Major Waldo E. Ayer, 9th Inf., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the militia of Texas, stationed at Hillsboro, Corsicana, Rusk, Timpan, Marshall, Bonham, Tiggs, Denton, Dallas, Torrell, Greenville, Fort Worth, North Fort Worth, Amarillo, Quanah, Decatur, Weatherford, Cleburne and Clifton, Texas. (Feb. 7, D.T.)

Lieut. Col. William C. Butler, 9th Inf., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the militia of Texas, stationed at Lampasas, Cameron, Caldwell, Brenham, Houston, Beaumont, Jasper, Kirbyville, Navasota, Mart, Waco, Dublin, Gatesville, Bremond, Mexia, Taylor, Austin and San Antonio, Texas. The inspection will begin on March 16. (Feb. 7, D. Tex.)

Lieut. Col. Frank B. Jones, 19th Inf., is designated to make the annual inspection of Co. K, 4th Inf., Texas National Guard, at El Paso, Texas, between March 16 and April 1, 1908. (Feb. 7, D. Texas.)

Major Edwin A. Root, 19th Inf., is designated to make the annual inspection of Co. I, 2d Inf., Texas National Guard, at Laredo, Texas. (Feb. 7, D. Tex.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Capt. Anderson F. Smith, 2d Inf., Indiana National Guard, is authorized to attend the garrison school at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the purpose of completing the course of instruction for the remainder of the present term. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BURNFORD—Left Honolulu Feb. 15. Due at Guam Feb. 28.
BURNSIDE—En route to Prince William Sound.
CROOK—Left San Francisco Feb. 20. Due at Honolulu Feb. 28.
DIX—Arrived at Manila Feb. 10.
INGALLS—At Newport News.
KILPATRICK—Arrived Newport News Feb. 25.
LOGAN—At San Francisco.
MCLELLAN—Left Manila Feb. 20. Arrived Singapore Feb. 26.
MEADE—At Newport News.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco.
SHERMAN—Left Nagasaki Feb. 23 for San Francisco.
SUMNER—At Newport News.
THOMAS—At San Francisco.
WARREN—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Lieut. Paul Horst, temporary, relieving Capt. H. W. Stamford, sick. At Seattle, Wash.
LISCUM—Lieut. J. R. Goodale, 1st Philippine waters.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At Fort Hunt, Va. Address Army Building, New York.
ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse. Bremerton, Washington. The Zafiro is to be turned over to the Q.D.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following is the schedule of Army transports to take troops to and from the Philippines:

Sailings from San Francisco.

March 5, 1908—Thomas. 4th Infantry, two troops. 1st Cav., Fort Clark, Texas; one troop, 1st Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
April 5, 1908—Sheridan or Logan. 7th Infantry.

Sailings from Manila.

March 15, 1908—Buford. 2d Infantry.
April 15, 1908—Thomas. 8th Infantry.
May 15, 1908—Sherman or Logan. 1st Infantry.

TRANSPORTS TO AND FROM CUBA.

Leave Newport News: March 16, April 1, April 15, May 1, May 15, June 1, June 15. Leave Havana: March 7, March 23, April 7, April 22, May 7, May 22, June 8, June 22.

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While the House of Representatives began last Monday to consider the Army Appropriation Bill, a measure which carries appropriations amounting to over \$80,000,000, up to Thursday hardly half an hour was spent by any member of that body in actual consideration of the terms of the bill. The principal speeches were devoted to the tariff and prohibition and were aimed at remote constituencies rather than to the business of maintaining the Army. There were frequent references to "revising the schedules" "upward and downward," but the tariff and not the pay schedules were meant. On Thursday, under the five-minute rule, the reading of the bill began and actual work was entered upon. In view of the fact that most of the time supposed to be devoted to the Army bill was occupied with the discussion of almost everything else, Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, must

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have stretched his conscience when he reported as he did at the end of the discussion on Wednesday "that that committee had had under consideration the bill H.R. 17288, the Army Appropriation Bill."

In a favorable report on the bill, S. 24, to increase the efficiency of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce embodies a graphic outline of the history of the origin, growth, functions and achievements of the Service, together with a clear statement of its present condition and needs. The report also includes a facsimile of the first commission issued to an officer of the Revenue Cutter Service. It was signed by President Washington and issued to Hopley Yeaton, Master, March 23, 1791. The salient features of S. 24 were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 1, page 581. The bill as reported to the House Feb. 22 is amended so as to authorize the President to appoint one captain commandant for a period of four years who may be reappointed for further periods of four years each, six senior captains and one engineer-in-chief for a period of four years, who may be reappointed for further periods of four years each. Another amendment provides that officers commanding vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service may administer oaths generally in Alaska.

In an article on "Luring the Army Recruit," which appears in Harper's Weekly, Mr. Charles A. Selden ventures the opinion that recruiting for the Army would be far easier if proper efforts were made to explain to the public the opportunities which the Service offers to young men desirous of obtaining a technical education. The Engineer Corps, the Coast Artillery, the Signal Corps and other branches of the Service all require an increasing measure of technical skill and training on the part of the enlisted men, and the government provides this training in courses conducted by instructors of the highest ability. The young man graduated from a manual training school would find in one or two enlistment terms in the Army the broadest opportunity for the practical experience which should supplement his theoretical education, and it might be, as Mr. Selden suggests, that if those opportunities were clearly explained to the public recruiting for the Service would be much less difficult than it is under present conditions.

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MILITARY DRILL IN JAPANESE SCHOOLS.

In view of present efforts to procure a more general adoption of military drill as a part of the regular course of instruction in the schools of the United States, it is interesting to consider the extent to which this policy has been carried in the schools of Japan. The Japanese schools are of three grades, the primary, the middle and the normal, and in each the most careful attention is given to the physical training of pupils. The principal objects of this training, as explained by the Japanese Minister of Education, are: 1. To establish uniformity of development of all parts of the body. 2. To practice the limbs to move smartly. 3. To protect or to improve the health. 4. To make the mind cheerful and bold. 5. To maintain discipline. 6. To teach the value of co-operation.

The physical training of the Japanese begins in the primary school, where gymnastics are taught by competent instructors. In the middle schools military drill is added to the course, and this course includes various forms of outdoor exercises not included in the gymnastics of the primary. The purpose of this training is thus described in the instructions issued by the Japanese Minister of Education: "When bows and arrows were in use in this country, gymnastics were not neglected; latterly, however, such exercises have been neglected by some, and teachers and students have been inclined to acquire book learning at the expense of athletics. As the first step towards improving the physique of the nation, children in the primary schools should be trained in gymnastics as follows: 1. Exercises should be selected which make the joints and limbs supple, such as military drill. Children should not be trained in a formal and perfunctory manner. They should not be allowed to get tired by being made to stand, doing nothing, whilst elaborate details of exercises are given out. If children once get into the habit of disliking these exercises, the object of physical training is lost. 2. Children in the advanced course should be trained in military drill and also in gymnastics. They should also be taught war songs. 3. Students should wear, in school, as far as possible, foreign clothes. If this cannot be done the sleeves should be cut in accordance with Western custom."

The general course of the Japanese middle schools includes military drill as far as and including company drill, the drill period being three hours a week for five years. For the first year the drill is without arms and includes individual drill and section drill. In the second year company drill is added to the above, and in the third year the course is further enlarged with practice in words of command. The course for the fourth and fifth years includes all the above, together with drill with arms. For the military course middle schools are required to provide rifles, bayonets, knapsacks, small stores for rifles, cleaning rods, horizontal bars, wooden horse, ladders, round spars and parallel bars. The school term in the normal schools is of four years' duration, forty-five weeks per year and thirty-four hours of study per week. The military training in these schools is divided as follows: First year, six hours a week, gymnastic exercises, individual drill with arms, section drill with arms; second year, six hours a week, as above, together with company drill with arms, bayonet fighting, drill in the field, and the main points of military science; third year, six hours a week, those subjects mentioned above, and also that detailed below; fourth year, those subjects as above, and also the method of teaching gymnastics and military drill.

To understand the value of this system it must be kept in mind that military training in the Japanese schools is conducted just as earnestly and with just as definite expectations as to results as any of the other branches. The Japanese lad is made to feel that in a certain sense he belongs to the nation, that his first obligation is to the government which protects and educates him, and that consequently it is not merely his privilege but his duty to prepare himself early in life for the largest military

usefulness in time of war. The training he receives is helpful to him individually as well as to the nation. It teaches him to be alert, obedient, diligent, cleanly and methodical, and it also helps to keep him sound in mind and body, thus increasing his earning capacity in the vocations of peace.

It is not possible to institute in American schools the rigorous course of military training in vogue in the schools of Japan. We may, however, learn something from the thoroughness of the Japanese system and from the seriousness with which it is conducted. Military drill is spreading among American schools, both public and private—there can be no doubt about that. The unfortunate thing, however, is that there is no definite, uniform system of drill and instruction approved by the military authorities of the nation for use in our common schools. Such a system, devised, for instance, by the Secretary of War and the General Staff of the Army, in conjunction with the superintendents of public instruction in the various states, might meet the present need. The adoption of such a system could not be made compulsory upon any state or any school. We believe, however, that greater uniformity should characterize the military instruction imparted in public and private schools, and that the heads of such institutions would be glad to consider a course devised by the national military authorities having special reference to its possible usefulness to the needs of national defense. As a means of encouraging the adoption of such a course, it might be provided that schools following it should receive special consideration from the War Department in the issue of military equipment to educational institutions for purposes of instruction, and no doubt other means could be devised for the promotion of such education by offering suitable rewards to institutions adopting it.

There is, happily, a rapid growth of public interest in military development and military training throughout the United States. This interest is specially marked in the National Guard organizations and among the students at our schools and colleges. To the end that this interest may be productive of the best possible results it is necessary that the military instruction given to civilian organizations shall be uniform, practical, and designed to add effective support to the Army in time of need. Laws already enacted and in prospect will, it is believed, insure this uniformity in the instruction of the National Guard. The next step should be to provide means of obtaining a larger measure of uniformity in the military instruction imparted at civilian institutions of learning, and its more general adoption, following, possibly, the lines we have here suggested.

NAVAL CRITICISMS ANSWERED.

The investigation by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs into the Reuterdahl and other criticisms upon the design and construction of American warships, which has been under way during the present week, has given both the committee and the public generally ample cause for deep disgust with the whole batch of sensation-mongers whose superficial opinions on naval science precipitated the inquiry. The replies made by Rear Admiral Converse and Chief Constructor Capps to all the charges of defects in the ships of the Navy were so complete and convincing and so flatly refuted the contentions of the fault-finders that the chairman of the committee and one of his ablest colleagues, Mr. Perkins, frankly acknowledged that an apology was due to the Navy officers above named for requiring them to give serious attention to criticisms so lacking in substantial foundation. Yet having been instituted, it is to be hoped that the investigation may be made thorough and exhaustive. The truth as to the character and efficiency of our naval vessels should be brought out in all its fulness. We do not imagine that the designers and builders of those ships have the slightest objection to that program. In fact, we believe that is precisely what they desire. Fortunately it has been arranged that the testimony taken in the course of the investigation shall have the widest publicity through the medium of the various press associations, and, as a result, the American people will learn in due season that they have a Navy which, ship for ship, is unsurpassed by any in the world. To make that fact clear to the public and thus confound the newspaper critics who have declared to the contrary will be ample compensation for the time and effort expended in the present investigation. Those who desire to have these reports in full will find them in No. 48 of the Congressional Record of the present Congress, Feb. 19. They have also been published as Senate documents.

In the Senate Feb. 19 Mr. Hale presented the reports of Rear Admiral Converse and Chief Constructor Capps in answer to the criticism of our naval vessels published in one of the popular magazines. In his speech presenting these reports Mr. Hale spoke of Admiral Converse as "known not only in the Navy, but to Congress and to the world as one of the most accomplished and experienced of the older officers of the Navy, who has held its most important places of duty and command at sea and on shore." "In addition to the report of Rear Admiral Converse," Mr. Hale said: "There is the report of Rear Admiral Capps, who is at the head of the great Construction Bureau of the Navy Department, that has more to do with the design and construction of all the ships of the Navy than any other, a younger officer of the Navy, but of distinguished service, who, I think, has the confidence of everybody who knows him. We have during the last twelve years put \$990,572,000 into the construction of ships and their maintenance. This immense amount of money, Mr.

President, has built up a magnificent Navy. I doubt whether that is fully appreciated. There is great clamor in certain quarters for an immense increase in the Navy, as though we had but a feeble modern or medium-sized Navy. We have to-day, with the ships that are nearing completion, what is held to be on good authority the second best navy in all the world. The distinctive question covered by these papers and which will first be considered by the Naval Committee of the Senate is the question whether these are good ships. The criticisms that are rife and that have startled the country and Congress and the world deny this. It will be a part of the business of the Naval Committee, assisted by these papers and the summoning of important officers of the Navy, to settle this question so far as it can one way or the other. I have faith to believe, Mr. President, that the present system in the Navy, which has carried us through three wars, while perhaps, like everything of human device, not perfect, is the best system practicable and of possible operation. I have given some attention to the subject for a good many years, and I have reported all the naval appropriations for more than thirty years, and taking these ships, small and large, as they come forth from the Department and are submitted to their tests, and are armored and equipped and manned and sent forth to sail the seas, I believe they compare favorably with corresponding ships in any other navy, and that the Department has done its work well, so that to-day we have, I believe, as I hope that the examinations to be made by the Naval Committee will disclose, that we have to-day a magnificent Navy in size, and a Navy of as good ships as corresponding ships built by other naval powers anywhere in the entire world."

Secretary Metcalf received this week letters from Comdr. W. S. Sims and Lieut. Comdr. Frank K. Hill in reply to a letter of inquiry from the Secretary in regard to the statements that these two officers were furnished the data for and were responsible for the statements appearing in magazine articles criticising the Navy Board of Construction. Secretary Metcalf is understood to be satisfied with the straightforward and manly tone of the letters. The Secretary manifests a deep interest in the progress of the hearings before the Senate Naval Committee and says that they are unquestionably doing the Navy good before the country and the world. Lieut. Comdr. Hill meets the issue squarely. While denying that he was directly responsible for the articles in question, he asserts that, in his opinion, there are serious defects in the construction of our battleships; that he has called attention to them in the line of duty as a lecturer before the Naval War College, and through the medium of official reports. Mr. Hill says that the five principal points brought out in the Reuterdahl magazine article were identical with those which he has named in his lectures before the War College and which he has called to the attention of the Navy Department and officers of the Navy on several occasions. It is to be presumed that Commander Sims will take the same stand and that neither of the excellent officers will be held to have gone beyond the line of his official duty or his obvious right of criticism.

Representative Lilley, of Connecticut, and a member of the House Naval Committee, has preferred charges against representatives of the Electric Boat Company, and in a long conference with the Committee on Rules and as the result of a long conference with the Committee on Rules and Speaker Cannon Tuesday, Feb. 25, Mr. Lilley feels confident that an investigation is likely to follow. The charge is broadly made that in resentment at the action of Secretary Metcalf in dividing the \$3,000,000 appropriated two years ago for submarines and letting the Lake Boat Company have a conditional contract for a boat built on their type of submarine, the Electric Boat Company practically defeated the President's program for building four battleships, and also secured strong support for a clause in the pending Navy Appropriation Bill, prohibiting the construction of any other type of submarines than their own. Representative Lilley, in making his charges, involved several Washington correspondents of a leading New York newspaper, and two correspondents were promptly suspended from the privileges of the press gallery and the right to go on the floor of the House. Mr. Lilley has introduced a resolution calling for a special investigation, and this was referred to the Committee on Rules. Mr. Lilley declares he is willing to make specific charges in writing, and the Rules Committee is expected to favorably report the resolution. Should this be done, a special committee would be appointed, with power to summon witnesses and administer oaths. In that case, Mr. Lilley would take the position of chief prosecutor, and probably put employees of the Electric Boat Company and members of the Naval Affairs Committee on the stand. If nothing is done beforehand, the Connecticut member will bring the entire matter before the House in an official way during consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill. In reply to these charges, Isaac L. Rice, president of the Electric Boat Company, said: "It is absurd to say that we have used any other than the most open measures to get any legislation favorable to our company through Congress."

As the battleship fleet nears its destination predictions of its future movements multiply. There is good authority for the statement that joint maneuvers of the fleet and the Pacific Fleet will be held soon after the completion of target practice at Magdalena Bay. These

maneuvers will probably occupy the attention of the fleets as they make their way up the coast to San Francisco. It has been decided that the battleship fleet shall go to Puget Sound and give the people of Seattle and Tacoma a chance to see them. There is some apprehension as to the possible danger to the fleet from an outbreak of bubonic plague at San Francisco. The United States health authorities are co-operating with the local health services in both San Francisco and Seattle to stamp out every source of the terrible disease. There are now 750 men employed in San Francisco cleaning up every part of the city and prosecuting a strenuous campaign against rats, which are the principal vehicle of the deadly germ of the plague. A bounty of fifty cents is paid for rats, and traps, poison and firearms are being used on them, with the result that there is an average weekly kill of several thousand. A fund of \$500,000 has been raised by the citizens and the city to carry on the work. Strict rules against leaving garbage exposed where rats may feed on it are being enforced. Between hunger, poison, traps and shooting it is believed they may be nearly exterminated.

An additional argument which may properly be presented to Congress in support of the Surgeon General's claim for an increase of pay for the sergeants first class of the Hospital Corps, is the fact that the \$45 first class sergeants of the other two technical corps—the Coast Artillery and Signal—have practically assured prospects of promotion to \$65 and \$75 grades in their own corps; while in the Hospital Corps there is no higher grade than the \$45 sergeant, first class. The Coast Artillery has the \$65 engineer and \$25 master electrician; the Signal Corps the \$75 master signal electrician; all these positions are filled by promotion of the \$45 sergeants. There are in these two corps a total of 206 \$45 sergeants and 122 of the \$65 and \$75 grades; a ratio of 1 to 1.7. The duties of the non-commissioned officers of the Signal, Coast Artillery and Hospital Corps are reasonably comparable; technical knowledge is required in all three branches; the work demands a high order of intelligence and the responsibilities are great. Logically, then, all three should have equal chances of promotion to higher grades in their own corps, as have their officers. These higher grades already exist in the Coast Artillery and Signal Corps and should be created in the Hospital Corps; or, as recommended by the Surgeon General, the pay of all the sergeants first class of the Hospital Corps should be increased to \$45 per month.

Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General U.S.A., addressed the House Committee on Militia in support of the Stearnson Militia Bill for the organization of the National Guard of the several states along lines that will conduce to conformity with the organization of the Regular Army. Among the provisions of the bill is one specifically empowering the President to call out the militia in defense of the country without a previous declaration of war by Congress. This provision, General Davis remarked, is within the intent of the Constitution, but lacks expression in the statutes. When a man enlists in the militia, he said, he actually enlists as well in the Regular Army and is subject at any time to be ordered into the field as part of the Federal forces. The bill was favorably reported in the House Feb. 24 with a couple of merely verbal corrections.

The Congressional Record of Feb. 24 contains a long opinion rendered by Judge Advocate General Davis on the subject of retirement dated Nov. 22, 1907. The conclusion of the whole matter is that "as the state of the limited list is known to the Department at all times, the case could hardly occur in which a board would be convened for the examination of an officer without a vacancy existing to which, in the event of his retirement, he could be assigned. For this reason it is believed that the sections of the Revised Statutes which govern in matters of retirement have not lost their automatic quality in the operation of the amendatory legislation of the past twenty-five years."

Reporting favorably, as amended, the bill H.R. 11733, "punishing conspiracy to injure or intimidate any person in the exercise of a right under the Constitution or laws of the United States," Mr. Littlefield, of the House Committee on the Judiciary, quotes the Secretary of State to the effect that there is great need of measures to relieve the United States from the embarrassing and often humiliating position arising from its inability to make good the obligations of its treaties for the protection of foreigners in this country. The needful relief, it is thought, will be obtained by the amended bill, which secures to aliens the free exercise or enjoyment of any right secured to them under any treaty.

Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, has introduced a bill providing that important matters which ought not in the national interest to become public, may be withheld from all records which are published or subject to any inspection. The bill, it is understood, will pass without difficulty, there being excellent reasons for it. Just what these reasons are, in the present circumstances, is not divulged, but there is a strong impression that some developments in the use of submarines and in the application of wireless telegraphy, calculated to be of especial advantage to this government in handling its Navy, have inspired the measure.

DEBATE ON ARMY BILL.

Debate on the Army Appropriation Bill in the House of Representatives began Feb. 24, Chairman Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs opening in a speech in which the details of the measure were carefully explained. He stated that while the committee had eliminated from the estimates submitted by the War Department items amounting to more than \$9,000,000, the bill still carried appropriations some \$7,000,000 in excess of those for the current fiscal year. The demand for increases in all lines, he added, had been so urgent that it was almost impossible to avoid a larger increase than had been made. The first two items eliminated appropriated more than \$105,000 for a telephone system at interior posts and Artillery posts. The committee felt that these items would be of benefit to the administration of the posts, but they were stricken out because of more urgent needs of increase in other lines.

As to the elimination of the item of one million dollars for maneuvers, Chairman Hull said that the value of maneuvers was well understood, but they benefit only a small portion of the Guard each year. He said:

"Only one regiment at a time from a state can be taken into the annual grand encampment recommended by the Department. That gives but small advantage to the Guard as a whole, while if the Regulars were brought to the states, all the Guard would have all the benefit each year. Then the Congress once in three years could appropriate for the grand maneuvers, whereby all the Guards and all the Regulars could be brought into camps of concentration, and you would have the training that comes more to the officers than men in these grand maneuvers. In fact, Mr. Chairman, I think that a very large part of the demand for the maneuvers on a grand scale each year for the militia comes from the adjutants general of the states more than from the Guard proper. We must not forget that, no matter how we may legislate, the National Guard is primarily a state organization. It is not intended to be and can not be primarily a Federal organization. Great good is coming to the country, in my judgment, in its thorough equipment and being well disciplined. It makes a reserve force which in case of need can be brought into line with the Regulars and help to hold what we call the first line of defense until the Volunteers proper can be whipped into shape. They have a bill now before the Committee on Militia going a long way toward making it more of a Federal than a state organization. What the Committee on Militia may do with that bill of course no one can yet tell. But I hope they may get it in such shape as to insure its adoption by this Congress. In my judgment, the elimination of this million dollars, with the decrease of some \$500,000 in appropriations for the Regular Establishment as a result of not providing for maneuvers, is not doing any injury to the Service and is in the line of good legislation, under present conditions."

The item of \$200,000 for the purchase of special apparatus for the Medical Department came to the committee in a supplementary estimate too late for careful consideration. The estimate of \$100,000 to teach rifle practice to children in the public schools was dropped. It did seem to the committee that a proposition to take charge of the education of the children in the public schools and teach them rifle practice was going further than was legitimate for this government to do.

Chairman Hull, speaking of the increase of pay, said: "The largest individual increase in the non-commissioned officers is for the first sergeant. He has been the poorest-paid non-commissioned officer of the regiment up to this time. We give him the same pay that we give to the regimental sergeant, the sergeant-major, the quartermaster sergeant, the commissary sergeant, and all other non-commissioned staff of the regiment. I want to say that I voice the impression of all the members of this House who served in the Army at any time in its history, on either side in any conflict, when I say that the orderly sergeant is the most important non-commissioned officer in the regiment. I have had letters from old retired officers since we reported the measure, congratulating the committee on at last doing justice to the first sergeant, as they call them now. We called them while I was in the Civil War orderly sergeants. They congratulated me and the committee in doing justice to the first sergeant, and stating that a good first sergeant of a company is worth more than two raw lieutenants who have just graduated from West Point. They have reached their position by high character and faithful service. Under the law as it stands to-day the Army is and has been losing the best of its non-commissioned officers. Under the law as we have provided it here now, in my judgment, the non-commissioned force of the Army, after they reach the better grades, will make the Army a profession and remain in the Army all their active lives."

Chairman Hull declared that the country cannot afford to have fewer than 62,000 men in the Regular military establishment. The increase of pay and the recruiting of the Army to the maximum will mean an increase of at least \$7,000,000, and perhaps more, in the pay of the Army. Replying to a remark by Mr. Tawney that he had got the impression from an officer of the Minnesota National Guard that under the Dick Law the President has the power to order the National Guard to go anywhere or in any service, if it was confined to the continental territory of the United States, Chairman Hull said: "The President, if he cannot enforce the law with the regular military establishment, can order out the militia, and this being organized, would have to go first, but whenever there is a riot in the United States or a rebellion against the constituted authority gets to the point where the Regular establishment cannot control it, then the limit of the power of the President over the militia is simply the limit fixed by the Constitution which gives him the absolute control of all the able-bodied forces of the United States to preserve order and to protect property and uphold law any time that in his judgment it is absolutely necessary. The line of cleavage between the National Guard and the Regular Army is clean cut from start to finish. You can not send your militia to Porto Rico, you can not send it to Cuba, you can not send it to the Philippine Islands, you can not send it to Alaska, you can not garrison the Hawaiian Islands with it. You have an army in service in the tropics that can not remain there very long without its being utterly destructive to the health of the men, without destroying the organizations, without making it impossible for us to have an Army if it is understood it is to serve in the tropics continuously, and, as it is to-day, with the number of men we have in the Army to-day, two years is about as long as they can stay at home, and you are paying large sums for transportation every year because you have to be making exchanges so very often with those abroad. The men who come back this year have no cer-

tainty they will remain here more than two years before they go back again. That is not fair. If the Army be recruited to its full strength as fixed by the President, there is not any doubt that they will have at least one year longer at home than they now have. Another thing; while I believe that we can organize the militia on a basis of very great help to the Coast Artillery, yet to-day we have not enough Regulars to man the guns that are now employed to defend our coasts."

It was explained that this was due to the low pay, so much less than that of the Navy, in which men preferred to enlist.

Speaking on the causes of discontent in the Army, Chairman Hull said: "I think one reason for some of the dissatisfaction is the fact that we have changed our staff system in the Army. We have got now a number of the most active young men in the world in our General Staff; and as we have not a very large amount of actual work to do outside of figuring over how to invade other countries, they are continually hunting up something more for the soldier to do. I am not one of those who believe in so large a General Staff. I believe we have too many of them. I think we would be better off if we had fewer staff officers and more officers with their companies. We have too large a number of schools. I understand we have to-day the best educated Army in the world, but sometimes I wonder if we are not in danger of having a little overeducation. We have done better with the old organization when we were engaged in war with other countries under the old staff system, better than the German system, so say the experts, who compared the two systems. The German system is largely the one upon which ours is now modeled. I feel I want to say a word for the old system of the staff. I do not believe in your detailing from top to bottom. I believe in detailing from the lower grade up to lieutenant colonel and major, and when the officer gets up to that let the detail become permanent. In time of war every officer that is worth a penny wants to be in the field, and they will leave your staff like rats running from a sinking ship, so as to go in the field where they may earn glory, and turn your staff over to young men who have no talent for it, and your staff system will break down at the very time you most need an experienced staff. Make your higher officers of the staff corps permanent and then make them ineligible to appointment in the line, and, in my judgment, this would do more to aid the military organization than almost anything proposed."

"Of course, nobody wants to go back to the old cast-iron staff business, but I want to make this prophecy here to-day, that inside of the next few years this government will have a modified staff, that will train the younger officers in the line for the staff service; and when a man shows exceptional ability as a quartermaster, as a commissary, or any special staff duty, he will be made a permanent fixture in the staff when he reaches a grade not higher than that of lieutenant colonel; in Quartermaster and Commissary Departments not higher than grade of major. I think that is bound to come. We have an anomaly in our staff corps to-day in another thing. The President is not limited in selecting the head of a staff corps to any particular rank. He can take a first lieutenant and put him at the head of any staff corps, and I do not know that it would be proper to try to limit that power; but you have this anomaly. He is detailed there for four years. Suppose that at the end of four years another President comes in, and he does not want him. The officer who has been serving is a captain. There are several of them who are captains."

"The President does not want this captain to continue, and he details a colonel at the head of that particular staff corps. What is going to become of that captain? Suppose that at 40 years of age he goes out of one of the staff corps as chief of the corps, and the incoming President will not re-detail him. What are you going to do with him? You have got to change your law for his retirement, or else he is suspended in the air for the Lord knows how many months or years, before he reaches the age when he could be retired. There is no place for him to go."

Mr. Holliday earnestly advocated the passage of the bill, and said in part: "I believe that when the future history of our country is written the historian will not find that in the late Spanish war any great amount of military strategy was displayed. We will search the pages of future history to see where any one man particularly distinguished himself, but the historian of the future will say to the world that the fact was demonstrated that the American Regular Army, for its size, was and is the best fighting machine in the world. I would like to see this House at this time pay the usual tribute to the gallant enlisted men of our nation by passing this bill without a single dissenting voice, without a single question being raised as to our right to put it there. It would be a splendid tribute to these men, and they have had little enough of it. We have listened for days and hours and almost weeks in the committee to the troubles of the men who wear swords, as to whether some man should be a quartermaster, as to how this man should be assigned, and how the situation should be arranged, and how many more or less of officers should be here in Washington, but it is very rarely that our attention has been called to the men who will have to win our battles in the last analysis, if we ever have any battles. So, I say to you, my friends, without regard to politics, without regard to feeling in this matter, let us pay this tribute to the men. Let it be said that when the question was raised of doing tardy justice to the gallant men who fill our ranks, every man in the American Congress stood as a unit in his behalf. I do not believe you can do it on any other bill."

AN EPISODE OF THE BOXER AFFAIR.

In the course of his speech in explanation of the Army Appropriation Bill in the House, Feb. 24, Chairman Hull, of the Committee on Military Affairs, had read a statement prepared at his request by an officer of the Army who served with troops in China during the Boxer troubles of 1900. At that time the Quartermaster's Department of the Army was under the control of a permanent staff corps, the old staff. The statement is in part as follows:

"To re-establish order, the troops of eight governments—America, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Russia, and Austria—gathered in China for a combined movement against the Chinese. The occasion afforded special opportunities for comparison and contrast as to the military methods of these governments and the result of their application."

"Particularly interesting was the study of the Germans, who, since their successful war with France, nearly forty years ago, have enjoyed the proud distinction of maintaining the most perfect and efficient military organization in the world. If their methods are as good under European conditions as they are reputed to be, they did not stand the test of a campaign a long distance

from their base and in a country not provided with useful adjuncts to military operations which an old and thickly settled commercial, manufacturing and agricultural country like Europe affords."

"After the fall of Peking (in which the Germans took no part, as they were unable to arrive in time) the American forces were reduced. When orders were received for the withdrawal of a portion of the force, the rumor soon spread through Tientsin, then the German headquarters, that the Americans had received orders to withdraw. Almost immediately General von Gayl, the German officer corresponding to our chief quartermaster, came to the American military officers in Tientsin, accompanied by a young aide-de-camp, who spoke English perfectly and through whom the conversation was conducted, and said in substance, if not verbatim: 'We understand the Americans have orders to withdraw. I come to say that we (the Germans) will be glad to purchase from you any means of transportation, tentage, forage, subsistence stores, or any munitions or supplies suitable to our use. The price is not a matter of consideration. Our staff has apparently completely broken down, and we are destitute.'"

"The disposition of stores was taken under advisement, and finally it was determined that while the American forces were being largely reduced the situation was such that it was impossible to fix the period of occupation, and practically all the stores were retained in China for the use of American troops, and the matter was not even presented to the Department in Washington."

"As visual evidence of the conditions that existed in the German forces at that time, it was noted that German soldiers were walking about Tientsin in uniforms of thinnest khaki of a particularly unsuitable pattern and wearing straw hats until the temperature was so low that icicles were freezing on the eaves of the houses. In this 'garb' these same German soldiers were daily harassed to carts and Chinese wheelbarrows, drawing water for the consumption of their commands through the streets in discarded American tin cracker boxes and kerosene-oil cans. At the same time the American soldiers, if not in houses, were in tents warmed with stoves, dressed in good heavy woolen clothing and furs, with distilled water delivered to them in Studebaker water wagons!"

"When the German headquarters finally concluded to move to Peking, the field marshal made the journey from Tientsin to Peking in transportation furnished by the American Army, and when he established his headquarters at Peking, it was in houses warmed by American stoves and lighted by American lamps filled with American kerosene, all of which was procured from the American Quartermaster's Department."

"After the railroad had been restored and running a short while there was a wreck, which covered the track with freight cars. Chinese methods to clear it away failed. At last the Chinaman had found something that he couldn't lift on his back. No one knew what was to be done. There was too little transportation to burn the cars and sweep away the ashes. Someone said, 'Get some jackscrews.' None could be found. Finally it occurred to the railway manager to ask the Americans if they had any. There were on hand fifty or sixty that had been sent out not for any particular purpose, but simply because the American Quartermaster's Department knew that situations arise in campaigns where jackscrews might be very convenient, and they had provided them. So it was with almost everything during the entire winter. The American Quartermaster's Department and the American Subsistence Department, the two great supply departments of the Army, were the object of wonder on the part of all foreign officers who visited them, and without the splendid supplies there to be had the foreign armies would have lacked many dainties and a good many of the essentials which the Americans, in their kindness and abundance, permitted them to share."

"This was occurring just about the time of agitation against the American Army staff system, which resulted in the change to the present detailed system. Had the conditions above described been known and understood, it is doubtful if any change in a system which showed such superiority ever would have been abandoned."

VOTE ON BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.

By a vote of eleven to two the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 25 rejected Senator Foraker's resolution declaring that the weight of the evidence taken showed that none of the soldiers of the 25th Infantry took part in the shooting affray at Brownsville, for which a battalion of that regiment was dismissed without honor. The votes for the Foraker resolution were cast by Senators Foraker and Bulkeley. Senator Lodge offered a resolution declaring that the shooting "was done by soldiers belonging to the 25th Infantry, then stationed at Brownsville," and the resolution was adopted by a vote of eight to four. Senator Foraker offered the following resolutions as substitutes for the resolution of Mr. Lodge:

1. The testimony wholly fails to identify the particular individuals or any of them who participated in the shooting affray that occurred at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of Aug. 13-14, 1906. Yeas, Scott, Foraker, Hemenway, Bulkeley and Dupont—5. Nays, Warren, Lodge, Warner, Tallaferro, Foster, Overman, Frazier, McCready—8.

2. The testimony wholly fails to show that the discharged soldiers of the 25th U.S. Infantry, or any of them, entered into any agreement or so-called "conspiracy of silence," or that they had among themselves any understanding of any nature to withhold any information of which they or any of them might be possessed concerning the shooting affray that occurred at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of Aug. 13-14, 1906. The same vote—five yeas to eight nays.

3. The testimony is so contradictory and much of it so unreliable that it is not sufficient to sustain the charge that soldiers of the 25th U.S. Infantry, or any of them, participated in the shooting affray that occurred at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of Aug. 13-14, 1906. Yeas, 4; nays, 9, Senator Dupont voting with the negative.

4. The weight of the testimony shows that none of the soldiers of the 25th U.S. Infantry participated in the shooting affray that occurred at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of Aug. 13-14, 1906. Yeas, 2; nays, 11. Senators Foraker and Bulkeley voted for this resolution, the rest voting in the negative.

5. Whereas the testimony shows that the discharged men had a good record as soldiers, and that many of them had by their long and faithful service acquired valuable rights, of which they are deprived by a discharge without honor, and

Whereas, the testimony shows beyond a reasonable doubt that whatever may be the fact as to who did the shooting, many of the men so discharged were innocent of any offense in connection therewith, therefore, it is in our opinion the duty of Congress to provide by appropriate legislation for the correction of their record and for their re-enlistment and re-instatement in the Army, and for the restoration to them of all the rights of which they have been deprived, and we so recommend. The vote was: yeas, 5; nays, 8, being the same as the first vote taken.

Senator Du Pont offered a substitute declaring that the testimony showed the shots were fired from Spring-

field rifles issued to Company B, 25th Infantry. In effect it asserted the innocence of Companies C and D, both of which were discharged with Company B. Only the author of the resolution and one other Senator voted for its adoption.

Senator Scott offered a resolution declaring the evidence insufficient to hold guilty any particular person or persons, and the identity of the guilty parties unknown. It was defeated 9 to 4.

There being no further substitutes offered, the original resolution was adopted.

Senator Warner then offered the following resolution: "That the testimony fails to identify the particular soldier or soldiers who participated in the shooting affray." It was agreed to by a vote of 8 yeas, 5 Republican Senators opposed to the Lodge resolution not voting.

Senator Foraker on Feb. 26 introduced a bill in the Senate authorizing the re-enlistment of the colored troops discharged without honor as the result of the Brownsville affray and restoring them to their former status. This bill, known as Senate 5729, was referred to the Military Committee and now becomes a part of the whole contention. Senator Foraker, it is said, feels very jubilant over the outcome of the matter and will make a strong minority report. He hopes that the bill to allow the re-enlistment of the men will be favorably reported from the committee early enough this session to be passed. In the event that the committee should fail to report the bill he will move to discharge the committee from further consideration of it and on this question will seek to get a vote of the Senate to show to the country that that body believes the President did the colored troops of the 25th Infantry injustice. The matter will not come up for a fortnight. It will be several days before the majority and minority reports are prepared and presented.

EMPLOYEES OF THE NAVY YARDS.

Feb. 19, in response to a resolution of the House, the Secretary of the Navy submitted to that body the following statement, showing, by navy yards, the mechanics and laborers employed Feb. 11, 1907; those employed Feb. 11, 1908, and the number constituting what is considered by the Department the normal force at each of the navy yards indicated, viz.:

Yard.	Feb. 11, 1907.	Feb. 11, 1908.	Normal force.
Portsmouth, N.H.	868	818	880
Boston, Mass.	2,168	1,817	2,000
New York, N.Y.	3,217	3,214	3,315
League Island, Pa.	1,356	1,396	1,382
Washington, D.C.	3,768	3,676	3,677
Norfolk, Va.	2,248	2,165	2,177
Mare Island, Cal.	1,619	2,672	1,700
Puget Sound, Wash.	664	1,375	1,247
Total.	15,908	17,133	16,378

The Secretary says: "A large reduction of force has been prevented at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., by adopting a system of furloughs of a number of days per employee per month; but unless Congress appropriate immediately the \$2,000,000 under appropriation 'Increase of the Navy, armor and armament,' estimated for by the Bureau of Ordnance for the present fiscal year, and which was not allowed by the House Naval Committee, or other relief is found, these furloughs will have to cease and a very large reduction of force employed under appropriation 'Increase of the Navy, armor and armament,' at all yards and stations will probably be necessary."

DEAFNESS DUE TO NAVY GUN FIRE.

A writer in the British Naval Warrant Officers' Journal estimates that fully fifty per cent. of the men of the British navy are more or less deaf, their condition being due to the disturbance of the air by the discharge of modern ordnance. He points out that the "ring," which is so disturbing to the ears, varies considerably under different conditions. Thus the disturbance from the discharge of one of the Dreadnought's twelve-inch guns is much less than that from a three-pounder, because the crew of a gun are stationed at the breech end, and the distance between the breech and muzzle of a three-pounder is nine times less than that of a twelve-inch, and, while the men working a big gun are isolated in a barrette, the crew of the small gun are nearly always exposed. A gun held in a fixed position has a much sharper "ring" than one that is allowed to recoil, as the effect on the surrounding atmosphere is distributed over a greater area with a recoiling gun. The nature of the structure on which the mounting is secured also plays an important part. No ill-effects follow from the discharge of a gun mounted on shore on a solid foundation, but the result is bad when the gun is mounted on a steel deck, and is ten times worse when mounted between two hollow steel decks.

The propellants of modern guns with their great velocity are more disastrous to the ears than the guns of a short period ago. Again, the position of the man with regard to the gun muzzle makes a great difference, because on it depends whether the ears are to be affected by the concussion of the air as affecting sound, or whether one also gets the effect of the blast. Finally, the constant gun practice of modern days causes a severe strain on the ears of naval men. As remedies, the writer suggests that a piece of indiarubber should be held between the teeth in order to keep the mouth open, and that a clay fiber plug should be placed in the ear.

THE REASON WHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"Inquirer" in your last issue asks why Coast Artillery officers are not in line of promotion to generalities. There are three reasons: (1) The failure of the Coast Artillery to prepare in peace for the field duties which the writer admits will fall to it in war; (2) the fact that it has kept away from the Leavenworth schools for a quarter of a century, where alone the theory of war is taught, thus fostering the belief that it cares for nothing but ballistics and electricity, and that its officers are not prepared for high command; (3) the claim made by Artillery officers ever since the Revolution, that its general officers should be limited to the command of Artillery departments, brigades, etc., a claim generally admitted by the other arms, but with the proviso that Artillery departments should not exist.

A list of Artillery officers who have risen in time of war to high command could be given which could hardly be surpassed from all other sources. Yet the Artillery has always fared badly in time of peace. Can the Coast

Artillery blame anyone but itself for its being left out in the cold?

QUERIST.

SCARCITY OF OFFICERS.

Manila, P.I., Jan. 1, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The 23d Infantry may find what consolation they can in their complaint of being short of officers by the reflection that there are many as badly off; some worse. Take the 6th Cavalry, for instance. At this date ten troops here, two troops (each with only one officer present) en route, we have twenty-four absentees, one vacancy for second lieutenant. Of these, sixteen will not join for over a year; some of them not at all, here. The others (except two) are in Manila, detached service, and may be back soon. There are four on recruiting duty, three at West Point, three at Leavenworth, two on General Staff, two aides, one at a college, one with Signal Corps, and two on some temporary duty in the United States. This is going some! Those who have to do the work of two or three officers don't like it, but we try to bear it philosophically and not make it the basis for a continual cry for an "increase." Heaven knows the Army is under-officered, but kicking does no good. The motto of the 6th Cavalry is, "Love of country prevails."

ONE OF THOSE PRESENT.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

An earnest protest against any curtailment of the naval construction program recommended by the Secretary of the Navy has been issued by the Directors of the United States Navy League, who, at a meeting held on Feb. 22 at which Gen. Horace Porter presided, adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Navy League of the United States deprecates any action by Congress materially changing the program presented by the Navy Department and approved by the President, particularly with respect to disturbing the relative proportions of types and vessels recommended."

The recent tests made at Newport, R.I., with the new type of torpedo invented by Lieut. Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., proved so satisfactory that the invention will be further tested. To this end a larger model of the torpedo is being manufactured at the Torpedo Station, which is expected to firmly establish the worth of this invention.

One of the most striking tokens of the generous hospitality with which the officers and men of the United States Battleship Fleet are being received by the government of Peru appears in the announcement of the Central and South American Telegraph Company that the Peruvian authorities are making no charge for forwarding cable messages from the officers and men of the fleet. This unusual courtesy has enabled many members of the crews of Admiral Evans's ships to send welcome tidings of the voyage to the folks at home.

George Dixon, a carpenter on the collier Abarenda, killed Walter Weichert, chief officer of the collier, at San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 20, by severing his head with an ax on board the vessel. The reason for the murder is found in the fact that Weichert recently had Dixon placed in irons on account of disobedience of orders. Dixon at once reported the murder, and asked the second officer to put him in the ship's brig.

President Simon Lake, of the Lake Torpedobomb Company, stated on Feb. 24 that an attempt was made a few days ago to sink the submarine torpedobomb Lake while it was at anchorage at Bridgeport, Conn. "Sea water was let into the interior of the boat by opening four valves," said Mr. Lake. "Her condition was discovered before she had entirely sunk. The loss is \$22,000 to her storage batteries, which were damaged by the salt water that flooded the battery deck. There is no insurance. The vessel was being tuned up for submission to the Navy Department for a test. Pinkerton and local detectives are at work on the case. This is the second attempt to wreck Lake submarines."

The New York Senate unanimously adopted on Feb. 20 the concurrent resolution of Assemblyman C. F. Murphy, of Kings County, petitioning the New York state members of Congress to work for an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, so one of the two proposed new battleships will be built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Senate also adopted a resolution of Senator Davis, memorializing members of Congress to create a Volunteer retired list of officers who served in the Civil War.

The naval torpedo factory at the Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island, which was authorized by an act of Congress of March 2, 1907, is practically complete and was turned over to the government on Feb. 22. The factory, it is stated, will be capable of turning out fifty 18-inch torpedoes per year, and there is space for additional machinery whereby the output may be increased to two hundred or three hundred per annum. The factory, it is announced, will go into operation on April 1, giving employment to about fifty skilled workmen. It would be a good thing if the various branches of the government would profit by the example set by the Navy Department in the construction of the new torpedo factory at Newport. Congress passed the act providing the appropriation March 2 last, the Board of Ordnance facilitated the preparation of specifications and plans and the bids were advertised for before the money was available, so that the award was made July 1, the first day the appropriation could be used. The contract was signed July 22, but work began July 1. It was expected to have the factory completed Feb. 2, but there were unavoidable delays owing to bad weather. The factory is situated on Goat Island and is a large and well planned structure, capable of becoming one of the most important ordnance establishments in the world. The factory will be set to work getting out parts of torpedoes, and when a sufficiently large stock of these is ready the work of assembling the parts will be taken up. When everything is under headway the factory will be able to turn out ten torpedoes a month. The quick work in getting this building up and equipped and ready for business is mainly due to the fine administrative ability of Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

In March a derelict destroyer will be launched at the Newport News Shipyard. The new vessel will be under the control of the Revenue Cutter Service and will be used for blowing up the hulks of wrecked or water-logged derelicts that menace navigation. It will cruise on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida, and, in addition to destroying derelicts, will render aid to disabled steamers and sailing craft wherever possible. The new vessel is 204 feet long and is twenty feet deep in the hold. Her motive power equipment will be two Scotch boilers

that will supply steam at high pressure to a triple-expansion engine of 1,500 horsepower. The vessel will have a single screw and will make a speed of about sixteen knots an hour. Her equipment will include the latest paraphernalia for blowing up hulks, and her coal capacity will allow her to be kept at sea for a considerable period. This vessel is the first one of her type built in this country.

The converted yacht Hist, Lieut. C. E. Courtney commanding, convoy of the flotilla of three submarine torpedoboats, now at the Naval Academy, was released from Cove Point bar, forty miles below Annapolis, on which she grounded during a snowstorm early on Wednesday morning, Feb. 19, and steamed up the bay to Annapolis Feb. 23. The Hist was pulled off the bar by the tug Hercules and another government tug sent out from the Norfolk Navy Yard. The Hist was not injured.

The collier Caesar left Hampton Roads Feb. 25 for the Brooklyn Yard, where she is to be overhauled and altered to fit her to carry the submarines Plunger and Porpoise to the Philippines. This will be the second cruise of the Caesar to the Philippines. Her first was the towing of the floating drydock Dewey to the Philippines, through the Suez Canal, when she was flagship of the fleet of the three towing vessels.

Two midshipmen, John W. Duboise, of Alabama, member of the first class, and Richard E. Trippe, of Pennsylvania, member of the second class, without permission took a trolley ride to Washington Saturday night and did not turn up until 9 o'clock next morning. Both were put under arrest. It is expected that Trippe will be dismissed, as he was turned back from the first class for demerits and has a number of similar affairs in his record. Duboise, it is believed, may escape dismissal, as it was his first offense.

The cruisers Colorado and Pennsylvania have gone to the Bremerton yard to be docked. The Colorado will have her new guns put on there. It will be remembered that while at target practice last August near Chefoo she burst both 8-inch guns in her forward turret. Four new guns banded to the muzzle, 45 calibers, have been sent to Bremerton for her. Eight other vessels are slated to go to Bremerton following the two other cruisers.

While the Japanese cruiser Akashi was engaged in towing work at Ariyaki, in the Nagasaki prefecture, on the evening of Feb. 20, a bollard gave way. Three non-commissioned officers were killed and two officers were injured.

Senator McLaurin and Representative McLain, of Mississippi, have asked the President to send a battleship to Natchez, Miss., for the Mardi Gras festivities, Feb. 29. The President said that he would not be able to issue such an order, as most of the battleships had gone to the Pacific coast.

When experimental firing tests are made against the turret of the monitor Florida with 850-pound shells, twelve sheep will be placed in the turret. Several men have volunteered to go aboard the vessel and remain in the turret during the firing, but their offers have been refused.

Captain Badger, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, had a conference with Secretary Metcalf this week in regard to the summer cruise of the midshipmen. It is proposed to begin the cruise earlier this year than heretofore, probably about May 15. The Chicago, Olympia, Hartford, Arkansas, Nevada, and probably the Florida, will comprise the Academy Squadron this year. The Chicago is on the way around from the Pacific. The Florida has been dedicated to the ordeal of a test of high explosives somewhere down the Potomac convenient to Indian Head, but her time will probably not come, if it comes at all, until after the completion of the cruise.

The scout cruiser Birmingham is to have her trial run March 11 at Rockland. The Chester will be ready soon for her test and interest in the comparative merits of the two types of turbines on these fine vessels quickens daily in naval circles.

The Canadian government has granted the request of the United States government for the passage of another American war vessel through the Canadian canals, to be used on the Great Lakes. This vessel is the Nashville, of 1,300 tons. She is to be used in the training of the Michigan naval reserve.

An American gunboat will be stationed in the Bosphorus as soon as enlistments in the Navy can be brought up to approximately the maximum quota, according to information given by the State Department. Treaty concessions between the United States and Turkey permit of the presence of an American man-of-war in the Bosphorus, though advantage has never been taken of this concession.

Advices have been received at Paris, France, from Rear Admiral Philibert, saying that the bursting of a steam pipe on board the French cruiser Descartes, off Casablanca, resulted in the death of three men and the injury of three others.

There was shipped from the Naval Gun Factory at Washington, this week, to the navy yard at Boston for the Birmingham one 21-foot by 5 in., Mark I, submerged torpedo tube, and post.

In October last we stated that the baseball team of the U.S.S. Charleston had defeated the team of the Pennsylvania by a score of 4 to 0 and thereby become champions of the Pacific Fleet. The antecedent facts were as follows: Since June 7, 1907, the Pennsylvania's nine had been able to play but two games, both in Honolulu in September, by reason of a virtual quarantine at Chefoo and the movements of the division. At Honolulu, also, a scrub nine consisting in part of the Pennsylvania's team had played four additional games, but this was all the practice obtainable between June 7 and the date of the Charleston game, Oct. 4, the ship having arrived from sea Sept. 27. Meanwhile, from May to October the Charleston had never been two hundred miles from land, and had cruised along the coast from Magdalena Bay to Portland, Ore., constantly in baseball territory. The nines have now met on something like equal terms of preparation for a series of three games with the following result: Feb. 1, 1908, Pennsylvania, 3; Charleston, 2; Feb. 2, 1908, Pennsylvania, 6; Charleston, 2; Feb. 5, 1908, Pennsylvania, 5; Charleston, 0. A copy of the following letter has been posted in the bulletin boards of this vessel: "Office of Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. West Virginia, Magdalena Bay, Mexico, Feb. 9, 1908. Commanding officer, U.S.S. Pennsylvania. Sir: I take pleasure in informing you that the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, under your command, has been awarded the Baseball Trophy Pennant for the year 1907; by virtue of having won 22 out of 26 games played with vessels comprising practically all of the Pacific Fleet. Rules will be issued shortly which will govern the contest for this trophy in the Pacific Fleet for the year 1908. You will please have a copy of this letter posted on the bulletin boards. Very respectfully, (signed)

J. H. Dayton, rear admiral, U.S. Navy, Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet."

Comdr. G. C. Hannus, U.S.N., in his annual report on the New York Nautical School to the Board of Education, says the new trainingship, Newport, while thoroughly modern, should be regarded only as a makeshift, because her inadequate size will not permanently warrant necessary expenditures in view of the results it would be possible to accomplish. He pays a tribute to the staunchness of the old St. Mary's, and points out that the Nautical School needs a ship for three hundred or more cadets, and of such size that machine shops for practical work in both steam and electrical engineering could be installed. Such a ship, the commander adds, could be built and equipped for \$300,000, and preliminary plans for a full rigged vessel with auxiliary steam are now in possession of the Nautical School. There are two new and important features in the course of study. There are courses in steam and electrical engineering. These are devised so as to keep as many as possible of the graduates at sea. In the steam engineering course students begin as coal passers and are trained to be practical firemen, water tenders, oilers and engine tenders, so as to be able to run and operate the machinery, main, auxiliary and special, of the Newport, under the supervision of the officers of the school. In the course in electricity there is tuition in dynamos, wiring systems, motors, direct and alternating currents; transformers and electrical measuring instruments.

It has been decided that the Atlantic fleet will depart from Magdalena Bay after about three weeks' record target practice for a cruise north. After this maneuver and drills will be engaged in before the 1,000 knot run to San Francisco.

The third torpedo flotilla, consisting of the Porter, the Tingley, the De Long, the Thornton and the Blakely, and the converted gunboat Scorpion, arrived at Charleston, S.C., Feb. 23, under command of Lieut. W. G. Mitchell. The boats went to the navy yard and took on coal for the run to Key West.

The 3d Flotilla of torpedoboats, Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell commanding, that left Charleston Feb. 23 for Mobile to take part in Mardi Gras, put in Feb. 28 at Port Royal on account of a storm.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf has sent a letter to Btsn's Mate Thomas Southall, second class, commending him for his prompt action on Feb. 10 last in jumping overboard from the battleship Dakota and assisting in the rescue of Seaman Herlugsen, who accidentally was swept overboard.

The Board of Navy officers, which examined into the recent drownings of Privates Steenerson and McIntosh, of the Marine Corps at Newport, R.I., has reported that the deaths were purely accidental. The evidence was that Steenerson jumped into the water to save his comrade.

The Navy Department was informed Feb. 27 that Lamon H. Preston, ordinary seaman on the Maine, was accidentally killed on the 25th instant at Callao, Peru, by the falling of a crane cable hook. He was enlisted at Chicago Jan. 8, 1906, his home being at Wheaton, Ill., and his mother, Mrs. F. H. Preston, lives at Stillman Valley, Ill.

Secretary Metcalf denied this week that there had been a decision to dismiss from the Naval Academy six midshipmen who have of late been candidates for discipline. These are J. W. DuBoise, 1st Class, R. E. Trippie, 2d Class, who went to Washington and remained away from quarters over night; James McC. Irish, 1st Class, and John C. Prince, 4th Class, who came to blows during a regular formation; and Ernest L. Gunther and Hugh A. Koehler, both 2d classmen, who got into a fight in quarters and hammered each other until they were so much injured that they had to be taken to the hospital. Secretary Metcalf discussed the cases briefly with Captain Badger on his visit to the Navy Department this week, but it was agreed that the affairs were such as could be disposed of within the internal administration of the Academy. Midshipman Prince is said to have tendered his resignation.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.
The mail address of the battleship fleet, and of the Yankton, Culgoa, Glacier and Panther is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Mail must be prepaid with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.

Leave Callao Feb. 28; arrive Magdalena Bay March 14.

First Squadron.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding.

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At Callao, Peru.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At Callao, Peru.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard Wainwright. At Callao, Peru.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. At Callao, Peru.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Henry McCrean. At Callao, Peru.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At Callao, Peru.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southernland. At Callao, Peru.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdock. At Callao, Peru.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.

Third Division.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. John Hubbard. At Callao, Peru.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. At Callao, Peru.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At Callao, Peru.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Callao, Peru.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles B. Sperry, Commander.

ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry), 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At Callao, Peru.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. At Callao, Peru.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 23 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At Callao, Peru.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. At Callao, Peru.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail for flotilla in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Flotilla Itinerary.

Tentative itinerary of flotilla: Arrive Callao March 4, leave March 9; arrive Panama March 16, leave March 21; arrive Acapulco March 28, leave April 2; arrive Magdalena Bay April 6. The flotilla is now five days ahead of its itinerary.

The dates of departure from Magdalena Bay and of arrival at San Francisco are approximate, as they depend upon the completion of target practice at the former place.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. Sailed Feb. 25 from Talcahuano, Chile, for Callao, Peru.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Sailed Feb. 25 from Talcahuano, Chile, for Callao, Peru.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Sailed Feb. 25 from Talcahuano, Chile, for Callao, Peru.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest Frederick. Sailed Feb. 25 from Talcahuano, Chile, for Callao, Peru.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerriek. Sailed Feb. 25 from Talcahuano, Chile, for Callao, Peru.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. Sailed Feb. 25 from Talcahuano, Chile, for Callao, Peru.
ARETHUSA (supplyship). Comdr. Albert W. Grant. Sailed Feb. 25 from Talcahuano, Chile, for Callao, Peru.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREND (collier), merchant complement. George W. Worley, master. Sailed Feb. 26 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Hampton Roads, Va.
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived Feb. 26 at Callao, Peru.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. George McDonald, master. Sailed Feb. 26 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Hampton Roads, Va.
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Arrived Feb. 24 at Hampton Roads, Va.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. At Callao, Peru.
GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Hogg. At Callao, Peru.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Arrived Feb. 27 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Is en route Hampton Roads.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. Arrived Feb. 17 at Callao, Peru.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. Arrived Feb. 21 at Hampton Roads, Va.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At Callao, Peru. To sail Feb. 28 on search for a castaway on Galapagos Islands.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for entire fleet in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. Arrived Feb. 21 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. Arrived Feb. 23 at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. Arrived Feb. 21 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Aaron Ward. Arrived Feb. 23 at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Arrived Feb. 20 at San Francisco, Cal.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived Feb. 23 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles Fox. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Arrived Feb. 20 at San Francisco, Cal.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, commander.

First Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived Feb. 23 at Shanghai, China.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. Arrived Feb. 23 at Hong Kong, China.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Ben. W. Hodges. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.
RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hemphill.) Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. Sailed Feb. 26 from Shanghai, China, for Olongapo, P.I.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. Sailed Feb. 26 from Shanghai, China, for Olongapo, P.I.
QUIROS, 2 guns. Lieut. Harlan P. Percill. Sailed Feb. 26 from Shanghai, China, for Olongapo, P.I.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Hong Kong, China.

Vessels in Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Marcus I. Miller. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. David W. Todd. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas F. Greene. Olongapo, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Out of commission at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Ensign George V. Stewart. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. At Cavite, P.I. The Alexander has been ordered home to the Pacific coast.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.
BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. Arrived Feb. 23 at the naval station, San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed Feb. 22 from Punta Arenas, Chile, for Montevideo, Uruguay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The following is the tentative itinerary of the Chicago while en route to Hampton Roads: Arrive Montevideo March 12, leave March 18; arrive Rio March 23, leave April 2; arrive San Lucia April 16, leave April 21; arrive Hampton Roads April 28. The Chicago is now twelve days ahead of her itinerary.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Templin M. Potts. Sailed Feb. 25 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE, O.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvel. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is in reserve.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Meri-ther, master. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras.

MARITTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. Arrived Feb. 27 at New Orleans, La. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Carl T. Vogelsang. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. Arrived Feb. 24 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed Feb. 25 from San Francisco, Cal., for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. Arrived Feb. 21 at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Btsn. Harold Olsen. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Has been ordered to the navy yard, New York, for repairs.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.

PRAIRIE, C.O., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

RELIANCE (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived Feb. 23 at St. Thomas, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UNCAS (tug). Btsn. August Wohltman. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Ordered placed in commission April 1 at the navy yard, Puget Sound.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. The flotilla has been ordered to St. Joseph's Bay, Fla., for drills and exercises.

PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. Sailed Feb. 24 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.

TINGEY, T.B. Lieut. James O. Richardson. Sailed Feb. 24 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.

DELONG, T.B. Ensign Frank H. Sadler. Sailed Feb. 24 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.

THORNTON, T.B. Ensign Charles A. Blakely. Sailed Feb. 24 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.

BLAKELY, T.B. Lieut. Thomas L. Osburn. Sailed Feb. 24 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.

SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. (Parent boat for flotilla). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fahn. Sailed Feb. 24 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Guy W. Castle, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, New York.

PORPOISE. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, New York.

SHARK. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the navy yard, New York.

PLUNGER. Ensign George O. Pogram. At the navy yard, New York.

NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

HIST (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

VIPER. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ANNAPOLIS, G., 6 guns (station ship). Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport receivingship). Capt. Nathan E. Miles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. John M. Robinson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 8 guns, R.S. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C. 6 guns (stationship). Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receivingship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SEVERN (stationship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Chief Bten. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Resume station at Guam Feb. 25.

WARASH, R.S. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 21, 1908.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Howard to be a commander from Jan. 28, 1908, vice Willits, promoted.

Ensign Kirby B. Crittenden to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Nov. 1, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in his present grade.

Midshipman Francis G. Blasel to be an ensign from Jan. 31, 1907, to fill a vacancy.

The following citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from Feb. 6, 1908, to fill vacancies: Franklin H. Drees, Iowa; John Dixon, District of Columbia; Henry M. Butler, Ohio; and Nedon A. Eastman, a citizen of New York.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from Feb. 3, 1908, upon the completion of three years' service in their present grade: Francis J. Cleary, William J. Giles, Charles A. Blakely, Frank H. Sadler, and Frederick V. McNair, Jr.

The following named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from Feb. 3, 1908, to fill vacancies: Francis J. Cleary, William J. Giles, Charles A. Blakely, Frank H. Sadler, and Frederick V. McNair, Jr.

Asst. Paymaster Reginald Spear to be a passed assistant paymaster from Dec. 5, 1906, vice Auld, promoted.

Asst. Paymaster Robert B. Lupton to be a passed assistant paymaster from Oct. 22, 1907, vice Pippin, promoted.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations sent to the Senate on Feb. 18 for promotion in the Navy, which appeared in our issue of Feb. 22, page 659, were confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 26.

Other nominations confirmed on Feb. 26 were the following:

Appointments in the Marine Corps.

To be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from Feb. 6, 1908: Franklin H. Drees, Iowa; John Dixon, District of Columbia; Henry M. Butler, Ohio; and Nedon A. Eastman, New York.

Promotions in the Navy.

To be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from Feb. 3, 1908, upon the completion of three years' service in their present grade: Francis J. Cleary, William J. Giles, Charles A. Blakely, Frank H. Sadler, and Frederick V. McNair, Jr.

To be lieutenants from Feb. 3, 1908, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date: Francis J. Cleary, William J. Giles, Charles A. Blakely, Frank H. Sadler, and Frederick V. McNair, Jr.

Asst. Paymaster Reginald Spear to be a passed assistant paymaster from Dec. 5, 1906.

Asst. Paymaster Robert B. Lupton to be a passed assistant paymaster from Oct. 22, 1907.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Howard to be a commander from Feb. 28, 1908.

Ensign K. B. Crittenden to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Nov. 1, 1907.

Midshipman Francis G. Blasel to be an ensign from Jan. 31, 1907.

Corrections to Special Order No. 54.

Par. 11, add: After "Marine Corps," "In so far as allowances are concerned."

To allowances for commissioned officers below the rank of lieutenant commander, etc., after "Single meals, \$1.00," add: "Tips at single meals, \$0.15."

S.O. 61, JAN. 1, 1908, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a corrected list of saluting stations. This information shall not be taken as changing the provisions of Par. 117, U.S. Navy Regulations.

Commanding officers and others are directed to furnish the Department with any additions or corrections to the accompanying list which may come to their notice.

This list supersedes that published in S.O. No. 47, of July 1, 1907.

S.O. 64, FEB. 7, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

The present practice of stamping or otherwise placing the word "deserted" on mail matter received for enlisted men of Navy who have deserted, and which is therefore to be returned to the writer or to the Post-Office Department, will be at once discontinued, and in place thereof the following notation only will be made: "Whereabouts unknown."

V. H. METCALF, Secretary.

S.O. 65, FEB. 7, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

The Department directs that hereafter chaplains shall not be detailed to court-martial duty except by direction of the Secretary.

V. H. METCALF, Secretary.

S.O. 66, FEB. 10, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

This order announces the death of Rear Admiral Seth M. Ackley, U.S.N., retired, at his home in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 7, 1908, which has heretofore been noted in our columns.

G.O. 62, FEB. 7, 1908, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following Executive Order is published for the information and guidance of the Service:

"On and after March 1, 1908, the classification and pay of mess attendants in the Navy who are citizens of the United States shall be as follows:

"Mess attendants, first class, \$30 per month; second class, \$25; third class, \$20.

"On and after March 1, 1908, all stewards and cooks in the messman branch who are citizens of the United States and who hold, or may receive, certificates of qualifications as stewards or cooks, shall receive \$5 per month additional to the pay of their rating while holding such certificate, such additional pay to be of a permanent character as regular pay."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"The White House, Jan. 28, 1908."

"On and after March 1, 1908, all mess attendants who are citizens of the United States shall be paid in accordance with the above Executive Order.

Certificates of qualification heretofore or hereafter issued by the Bureau of Navigation shall remain in force for a period of two years from their date, unless sooner revoked in the discretion of the commanding officer for cause, and shall be renewed by the commanding officer at the expiration of each two years for a similar term, provided the continued good performance of duty of the steward or cook so warrants.

V. H. METCALF, Secretary.

DEATHS IN THE NAVY.

Grover Cleveland Chapman, baker, first class, U.S.N., died Feb. 17, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Buffalo.

Thomas Clancy, chief water tender, died Feb. 14, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, New York.

Marcey, Alexander Hardon, apprentice seaman, U.S.N., died Feb. 13, 1908, while attached to the U.S. Naval Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Daniel McGrath, private, U.S.M.C., retired, died Feb. 14, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Emil Martin Pfeil, ordinary seaman, U.S.N., died Feb. 13, 1908, while in the U.S. Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

John Daniel Ward, ordinary seaman, U.S.N., died Feb. 14, 1908, while attached to the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 20.—Capt. I. S. K. Reeves commissioned a captain from Jan. 30, 1908.

Capt. S. Potts commissioned a captain from Jan. 28, 1908.

Capt. J. M. Helm commissioned a captain from Jan. 28, 1908.

Lieut. G. D. Johnston commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from July 30, 1907.

Ensign R. L. Irvine commissioned an ensign in the Navy from Jan. 31, 1907.

Passed Asst. Paymr. W. C. Fite to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., duty as assistant to the general storekeeper of that yard.

Passed Asst. Paymr. J. F. Kutz detached duty as commissary officer, Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc., March 4, 1908; to duty as pay officer of the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, also Annapolis, sailing from Vancouver, British Columbia, on or about March 27, 1908.

Asst. Paymr. J. C. Hilton detached duty naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, etc.; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. P. T. M. Lathrop to duty as commissary officer Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and additional duty in charge of torpedo boats and auxiliary accounts at said yard, March 4, 1908.

Chaplain J. McC. Bellows resignation as a chaplain in the Navy accepted to take effect Feb. 20, 1908.

Prof. Math. E. K. Rawson to be placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy on Feb. 21, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1453 of the R.S.

Gun. F. E. Meredith resignation as a gunner in the Navy accepted to take effect Feb. 20, 1908, for the good of the Service.

War. Mach. S. L. Wartman detached duty navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Alliance, and additional duty naval station, Culebra, W.I., sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about Feb. 29, 1908.

War. Mach. J. J. Fuller detached duty Alliance, naval station, Culebra, W.I., etc.; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. J. W. Clark to the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., duty connection Birmingham, with view to being ordered to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

War. Mach. J. J. Korte detached duty Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Idaho, when commissioned.

War. Mach. W. B. Cothran to duty with the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

War. Mach. E. J. Cuthrell detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to duty connection fitting out North Carolina and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

War. Mach. M. Casey detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to duty connection fitting out North Carolina and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Bten. F. Meyer detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Paymr. Clk. F. E. Shute appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. O. F. Cato appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty connection torpedo boat and auxiliary accounts, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., revoked.

FEB. 21.—Chief Bten. G. B. Moncrief detached duty naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, etc.; to the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va., duty connection fitting out North Carolina and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Chief Bten. J. W. Stokely detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to the naval station, New Orleans, La.

Chief Gun. P. Hill detached duty Naval Magazine, St. Julien Creek, Va., etc.; to the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va., duty connection fitting out North Carolina and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, U.S.N., Commander Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Manila, P.I., Feb. 21.

Capt. A. J. Matthews, U.S.M.C., detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to home.

Asst. Surg. C. E. Strite detached duty Barry; to home.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. M. Munson to Barry.

FEB. 23.—SUNDAY.

FEB. 24.—Rear Admiral C. H. Arnold commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from Jan. 30, 1908.

Capt. A. B. Willits commissioned a captain in the Navy from Jan. 28, 1908.

Capt. G. H. Peters detached duty as member of board to formulate regulations for joint operations between Army and Marine Corps, Washington, D.C., etc., Feb. 29, 1908; to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., duty captain of the yard.

Capt. W. A. Marshall detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., duty connection fitting out North Carolina and duty in command of that vessel when commissioned.

Comdr. H. Phelps detached duty office of the Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., March 5, 1908; to duty connection fitting out Wisconsin and duty as executive officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Comdr. J. P. Parker detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., Feb. 29, 1908; to the U.S. Pacific Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about March 10, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Moody detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., Feb. 29, 1908; to the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., duty in connection fitting out New Hampshire and duty as senior engineer officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Midshipman A. J. Chantry to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., special duty in connection with the post-graduate course of instruction in naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Gun. J. J. Clausey detached duty Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to duty in connection fitting out Wisconsin and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Note.—Lieut. Comdr. I. K. Seymour died at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 24, 1908.

FEB. 25.—Comdr. S. S. Wood detached duty as aide to the Admiral of the Navy, Department, Washington, D.C., etc., March 5, 1908; to the works of Wm. Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., duty connection fitting out Idaho and duty as executive officer on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. H. V. Butler to duty as aide to the Admiral of the Navy, and additional duty in connection with the General Board, Washington, D.C.

Surg. V. C. B. Means, retired, placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy on Feb. 22, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1453 of the R.S.

Asst. Surg. E. W. Brown to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

War. Mach. H. Lobitz detached duty Pennsylvania; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. W. A. Morgan to the Pennsylvania.

War. Mach. J. Fittin detached duty works of Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., etc.; to Salem when commissioned.

War. Mach. R. J. Vickery detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Birmingham when commissioned.

Note.—Chief Bten. C. J. Murphy, U.S.N., retired, died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 24, 1908.

FEB. 26.—Lieut. H. N. Jensen detached duty as fleet ordnance officer, U.S. Pacific Fleet, West Virginia, etc.; to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. B. Clifford detached duty U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo., March 12, 1908.

Paymr. W. J. Littell to duty as pay officer Hancock, and additional duty in charge of accounts of yard craft, submarines, naval reserve ships, naval hospital, navy yard, New York, N.Y., March 2, 1908.

Paymr. C. S. Baker to Vermont, sailing from San Diego, Cal., on or about March 17, 1908.

Paymr. G. Skipwith detached duty Milwaukee; to Pennsylvania, April 10, 1908.

Paymr. T. W. Lentz detached duty Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., March 2, 1908; settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymr. S. Bryan detached duty Pennsylvania; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Paymr. J. S. Higgins detached duty Vermont; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Paymr. W. C. Fite orders to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., revoked; to Milwaukee.

Chief Sailsmaker G. Van Mater detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the naval training station, Newport, R.I.

War. Mach. L. C. Higgins detached duty works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., etc.; to North Carolina when commissioned.

War. Mach. G. Crofton detached duty Mississippi; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

War. Mach. E. J. Cuthrell orders to North Carolina revoked; continue duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Paymr. Clk. J. E. Bibb appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty connection yard craft, etc., navy yard, New York, N.Y., revoked.

Paymr. Clk. F. E. Crossman appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Hancock, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. E. Dann appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Pennsylvania, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. W. H. Crap appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Vermont, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. J. J. Poet appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Milwaukee, revoked.

FEB. 27.—Capt. F. A. Wilner from duty at navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to command Pennsylvania.

Capt. A. Ward from command Pennsylvania; to home.

Capt. B. A. Fiske from charge of recruiting station, New York, etc.; to navy yard, League Island, for duty as captain of the yard.

Comdr. J. C. Gilmore to charge of Navy recruiting station, New York.

Lieut. Comdr. R. Welles from duty as inspector of equipment at the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.; to duty in connection with fitting out New Hampshire, and duty as executive officer on that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. C. L. Arnold additional duty as inspector of equipment at work of Fore River Shipbuilding Company.

Lieut. S. H. R. Doyle from navy yard, New York; to duty in connection with fitting out of Birmingham, and duty as senior engineer officer on that vessel when commissioned.

Ensigns W. L. Friedel, A. J. James commissioned ensigns from Jan. 31.

Asst. Surg. C. L. Morran, Asst. Surg. A. C. Stanley appointed assistant surgeons from Feb. 10.

Asst. Surg. J. O. Downey unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; to Relief.

Chief Surg. F. J. Simmonds when discharged from treatment at Medical School Hospital, Washington, granted sick leave for three months.

War. Mach. W. C. Donberger from Brooklyn Feb. 29; to works of Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va., with a view to being ordered to duty on Montana when commissioned.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 24.—Col. Allan C. Kelton detached from headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, and ordered to report to the commandant, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for duty in command of the naval prison at that station.

FEB. 25.—First Lieut. Edward A. Greene ordered to marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., for temporary duty.

First Lieut. William A. Howard ordered to marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., for temporary duty.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

FEB. 15.—Capt. J. C. Moore granted thirty days' extension of sick leave.

FEB. 17.—First Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte granted four days' leave.

Chief Engr. C. A. McAllister ordered to proceed to Wilmington, Del., on official business.

Const. W. C. Besselièvre, Jr., ordered to proceed to Wilmington, Del., on official business.

FEB. 19.—Second Lieut. W. T. Stromberg granted five days' extension of leave.

FEB. 20.—First Lieut. H. G. Fisher granted ten days' extension of leave.

Capt. P. H. Ueberoth granted seven days' extension of leave.

First Lieut. John Mel granted thirty days' sick leave with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days.

Capt. J. E. Reinburg ordered to proceed to Washington, D.C., on official business.

FEB. 21.—Capt. H. B. West granted six days' leave.

The U.S. revenue cutter Seminole left Wilmington, Del., Feb. 16, to be of possible assistance to the schooner Melrose, Captain Marston, from Mayaguez, Jan. 22, for Turk's Island, reported stranded ten miles northeast of Core Bank Life-saving Station.

A despatch from Port Townsend, Wash., says that the U.S. revenue cutter Thetis will attempt to give aid to the eight survivors of the Japanese schooner Satsuma, wrecked on Malaspina Glacier, near Yakutat, Alaska. Under instructions from Washington orders were issued Feb. 22 to have the cutter prepare and depart for the North at once. It is estimated that at least nine days will be required to make the run from Port Townsend to a point where the Japanese survivors are marooned.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCAT—1st Lieut. W. E. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. At San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Capt. C. O. Fenger. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. Ogdensburg, N.Y. Out of commission.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESENDEEN—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. G. M. Daniels. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Capt. C. O. Fenger. At New York.

ITASCA Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. At Arundel Cove, Md.

MCCULLOCH—1st Lieut. G. C. Carmine. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder in charge. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Out of commission.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacob. At San Francisco, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Detroit, Mich. Out of commission.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.

PERRY—2d Lieut. H. W. Pope. At Seattle, Wash.

RUSH—Capt. D. J. Ainsworth. Seattle, Wash.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.

TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Milwaukee, Wis. Out of commission.

WINNISIMMET—Chief Engr. C. W. Munroe, in charge. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

WISNARHOKON—1st Lieut. F. A. Lewis. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. F. J. Haake. At Galveston, Texas.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 100, Mr. Perkins.—Resolved, That it should be the policy of this government, while not adopting a continuous program fixing the number of naval vessels of any type to be built in future years, to maintain its present relative position in comparison with the navies of the other great powers.

S. 2982.—Amendment.—Mr. McLaurin.—Insert the following: "Whereas, being of the crew or ship's company of any vessel in any river, port, bay, or harbor, or on the high seas, within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, or hovering on the coasts thereof, shall decoy, inveigle, induce, persuade, or accept any minor, without consent of his parents, or any person intoxicated or under the influence of opiate or dope, with intent to require such minor or person to perform service or labor on such vessel, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."

S. 5402, Mr. Penrose.—For the recognition of the military service of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Volunteers who were actually engaged in the Civil War not less than three months, and thereafter commissioned captain or lieutenant in any state military organization, the muster-rolls of which are on file in the War Department at Washington, D. C., and who rendered actual military service as such officers not less than thirty days.

S. 5473, Mr. Burrows.—That the loss of rights of citizenship imposed by law upon deserters from the naval service may be mitigated or remitted by the Secretary of the Navy where the offense was committed in time of peace and where the exercise of such clemency will not be prejudicial to the public interests.

S. 5491, Mr. Frye.—That the paymasters' clerks now in the Service of the United States Army shall hereafter be known as paymasters' assistants, U. S. Army, and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such changes as he may deem proper in the paymaster's assistant shall receive the same pay and allowances as a second lieutenant, not mounted, U. S. Army, and as warrant officers shall be subject to all laws and regulations governing commissioned officers of the U. S. Army, and entitled to all benefits accruing under such laws: Provided, That each paymaster's assistant shall furnish a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such sum as may be fixed by the Secretary of War, and that they shall be under the direct control and supervision of the Paymaster General, U. S. Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War: Provided, That hereafter when vacancies occur no person shall be appointed a paymaster's assistant, U. S. Army, who is more than twenty-eight years of age nor until he has passed a satisfactory examination under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

S. 5555, Mr. Burrows.—To compensate for personal injury in line of service to civilian employees of the U. S. Government whose compensation is or probable earnings are less than at the rate of \$2,500 per annum, including as well those employed under the Isthmian Canal Commission and by the Panama Railroad and Steamship Line, for an injury or death by accident arising out of or in the course of their person's employment. No compensation shall be paid under this act for the first thirty days of incapacity from such injury or where the injury is due to serious and willful misconduct on the part of the employee injured. All questions of misconduct shall be determined by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

S. 5560, Mr. Dick.—To establish a soldiers' home at or near Gulfport, Harrison County, Miss.

S. 5575, Mr. Martin.—For the relief of Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C.

S. 5582, Mr. Cullom.—That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint as brigadier general, and retire upon his own application, any officer now on the active list of the Army who served at any time as an enlisted man or commissioned officer (except as a cadet) during the war of the Rebellion and has been in the military service since that date, and who, by inequalities of promotion and through no fault of his own, incident to bad conduct, has failed to obtain the rank of colonel.

S. 5590, Mr. Martin.—For the promotion of Joseph A. O'Connor, carpenter, U. S. N., to the rank of chief carpenter and place him on the retired list.

S. 5606, Mr. DuPont.—To place the name of Lorenzo Thomas on the retired list of the Army.

S. 5616, Mr. Hale.—That Sec. 3744 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended by the addition thereto of the following proviso: "Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy may withhold from papers transmitted to the returns office any plans, specifications, or other matter of a confidential nature the publication of which would, in his opinion, be prejudicial to the public interests."

S. 5617, Mr. Hale.—That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to accept and care for such gifts in the form of silver, colors, books, or other articles of equipment or furniture as, in accordance with custom, may be presented to vessels of the Navy by states, municipalities, or otherwise. The necessary expense incident to the care and preservation of gifts of this character which have been or may hereafter be accepted shall be defrayed from the appropriation "equipment of vessels."

S. 5648, Mr. Carter.—To establish the Glacier National Park west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains and south of the international boundary line in Montana.

S. 5665. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter into negotiations for and purchase of an eleven-acre triangular tract of land lying adjacent to and adjoining the military post at Fort Sheridan, Ill., said tract of land having a frontage on the west shore of Lake Michigan, in the county of Lake, State of Illinois. The sum of \$367,70.50 is hereby appropriated.

S. 5667, Mr. Martin.—Authorizing the appointment of Lieut. Col. Ira Quinby, U. S. A., retired, on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier general.

S. 5668, Mr. Cullom.—Authorizing the appointment of Major J. F. Munson, U. S. A., retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

S. 5669, Mr. Cullom.—Authorizing the appointment of Lieut. Col. E. A. Edwards, U. S. A., retired to the rank and grade of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

S. 5670, Mr. Gallinger.—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. John I. Sullivan.

S. 5703, Mr. Carter.—Authorizing the President to place on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of captain, any contract surgeon who has served at least thirty years as such in the Army.

S. 5704, Mr. Carter.—Authorizing the President to appoint and place William H. Crook on the retired list of the Army with the rank of major.

S. 5716, Mr. Lodge.—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint John Gibbon captain and quartermaster in the Army, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 5729, Mr. Foraker.—To correct the records and authorize the re-enlistment of certain non-commissioned officers and enlisted men belonging to Companies B, C and D, of the 25th U. S. Infantry, who were discharged without honor under S. O. No. 266, W. D., Nov. 9, 1906, and the restoration to them of all rights of which they have been deprived on account thereof.

H. Res. 255, Mr. Lilley.—Resolved, That a special committee of five members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the conduct of the Electric Boat Company of New Jersey and their predecessors, the Holland Boat Company, respecting the methods employed by said companies in connection with past and proposed legislation before Congress: Provided, That said committee may employ a stenographer and one clerk, and papers, to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to administer oaths, and that the expenses incurred hereunder shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee: Provided further, That said committee shall report their findings to this House at such time as said investigation may have been concluded.

H. R. 17202, Mr. Caldwell (by request).—Granting pensions

to teamsters of the war of the Rebellion and Indian wars from 1861 to 1865, inclusive.

H. R. 17415, Mr. Sulzer.—Appropriates \$30,000 to provide for the erection of a bronze statue to the memory of the late Samuel J. Tilden at Washington, D. C. That a site for said statue and the model for it shall be selected by a committee consisting of the Secretary of State, the chairman of the Committee on the Library of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and Honorable John Bigelow, of New York.

H. R. 17416, Mr. Humphrey, of Washington.—That all enlisted men whose names appear on the active rolls of the Army of the United States, and those whose names appear upon the retired rolls of the Army of the United States who served a period of ninety days as commissioned officers in either the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States in the war of the Rebellion, 1861-1865, and were honorably discharged therefrom, shall each, upon completion of thirty years of military service, as required by existing law for the retirement of enlisted men, be promoted to the grade of second lieutenant of the branch they each respectively served therein and be placed on the retired list of the Army, with the pay and allowances of their grade, as a mark of honorable commendation for their honorable and patriotic service.

H. R. 17417, Mr. Furness.—Appropriates \$100,000 for the survey of a ship canal from Benton Harbor on Lake Michigan to Toledo on Lake Erie.

H. R. 17419, Mr. Thomas, of N. C.—That the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the purpose of improving and fortifying Fort Macon, N. C., and equipping the same with the latest improved and modern guns.

H. R. 17425, Mr. Goulden.—That beginning with July 1, 1908, all persons heretofore or hereafter appointed under and in pursuance of the Act entitled "An act to improve and regulate the Civil Service of the United States," and who are now or in future may become disabled for the performance of their duties in the Civil Service, shall be retired in accordance with the following plan, to-wit: All persons retired after fifteen years' up to and including twenty-four years' service shall receive one-fourth of the average annual salary paid to them for the three years previous to their retirement; those who may have served twenty-five years and up to and including twenty-nine years of service one-half of the annual salary paid to them for the three years previous to their retirement; and those who may have served thirty years or more shall receive five-eighths of the average annual salary paid to them for the three years previous to their retirement: Provided, That no person shall receive over \$1,400.

H. R. 17503, Mr. Sparkman.—That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to procure, by purchase or condemnation, whatever land may be necessary adjacent to the military reservation of Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., upon which to erect buildings for a Coast Artillery post; said land to cost not more than \$250,000.

H. R. 17515, Mr. Gaines, of Tenn.—Provides for a detail of one or more engineer officers of the Army to make the proper and necessary surveys for and report the cost of a national road from the corporate limits of Nashville, Tenn., to the Federal cemetery, thence to the Hermitage, the home of Gen. Andrew Jackson, thence to corporate limits of Nashville.

H. R. 17518, Mr. Capron.—For the establishment of a gas and whistling buoy off Point Judith, R. I.

H. R. 17522, Mr. Hepburn.—Gives enlisted men and officers sixty-two years old or over, who served in the military or naval service for ninety days during the Civil War or sixty days in the Mexican War, the privilege of receiving, if they are not already receiving this amount under some other act.

H. R. 17527, Mr. Foss.—That hereafter the pay and allowances, except forage and mileage, which shall be governed by existing law, of all officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps shall be the same as the pay and allowances of officers of corresponding rank in the Army. Sec. 2. That the pay of midshipmen, warrant officers, mates, and paymasters' clerks is hereby increased twenty-five per centum: Provided, That the pay and allowances of midshipmen after graduation at the Naval Academy shall be the same as that provided for second lieutenants of the Army, not mounted. Sec. 3. That the pay of all commissioned, warrant and appointed officers, and enlisted men of the Navy and the Marine Corps on the retired list shall hereafter be based on the pay, as herein provided for, of commissioned, warrant, and appointed officers, and enlisted men of corresponding rank and service on the active lists. Sec. 4. That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any commissioned, warrant, or appointed officer or any enlisted man on the retired list of the Army or the Navy or Marine Corps, and that all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

H. R. 17649, Mr. Cale.—To establish a territorial government in Alaska.

H. R. 17652, Mr. Lamar, of Mo.—Appropriates \$100,000 to establish a breeding station for farm animals in the Sixteenth Congressional District of Missouri.

H. R. 17719, Mr. Sheppard.—Prescribing penalties for interference with official wireless messages. That it shall be a punishable offense (a) to originate or transmit a false wireless message purporting to be official; (b) to or to break in and interfere with any wireless station while it is transmitting an official message; or (c) to refuse to cease or fail to cease sending a private wireless message when called upon to do so by an operator having an official message to be sent. Any person committing any one or more of the above offenses shall for each offense be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$2,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

H. R. 17738-41, Mr. Calder.—Authorizing the appointment to the rank and grade of brigadier general, retired, of Major T. F. Munson and Lieut. Col. Frederick Fuger, Ira Quinby and E. A. Edwards, U. S. A., retired.

H. R. 17750, Mr. Keliher.—To provide relief for those whose property was damaged by the firing of heavy guns at Forts Heath and Banks, Boston Harbor, Mass.

H. R. 17821, Mr. Hefflin.—To provide for the pensioning of all surviving children of the soldiers of the war of the Revolution, the Mexican War, the Indian wars, the war between the States, and the Spanish-American War, who, from mental or physical affliction or disability, are unable to earn their support.

H. R. 17871, Mr. Godwin.—That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to appoint an engineer, whose duty shall be to make an examination and survey of Fort Johnson, in the town of Southport, N. C., and select and recommend the best method of improving same, with an estimate of cost and other details as to constructing a retaining wall to protect said fort from being cut away by the river and shore and properly beautify same.

H. R. 17885, Mr. Gill.—Empowering the Secretary of War to dispose of the transport Ingalls by sale to the Baltimore and Carolina Steamship Company, upon the most advantageous terms possible, but not for a less sum than \$26,000.

H. R. 17888, Mr. Gaines, of Tenn.—Appropriates \$40,000 to aid the Ladies' Hermitage Association to care for the "Hermitage," the home of Gen. Andrew Jackson, former President of the United States, and collect and purchase the remainder of the Andrew Jackson relics.

H. R. 17981, Mr. Allen.—Appropriates \$50,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. John I. Sullivan in Washington, D. C.

H. R. 17985, Mr. Kahn.—Authorizing the President to place on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of captain, any contract surgeon who has served at least thirty years as such in the Army, the retired list being thereby increased in number to that extent.

H. R. 17986, Mr. Wanger.—Appropriates \$50,000 for the erection of two arches at Valley Forge, to be called the "Washington Memorial Arch" and the "Steuben Memorial Arch."

H. R. 17996, Mr. Loudenslager.—That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to contract for the construction of two floating drydocks of sufficient size to dock vessels of 20,000 tons displacement, one of said dry-

docks to be used on the Pacific coast and the other of said drydocks to be used on the Atlantic coast, the cost of said drydocks not to exceed \$1,750,000 each; and the sum of \$500,000 is made immediately available for the above purpose.

H. R. 17997, Mr. Loudenslager.—To establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and that the sums hereinafter stated are hereby appropriated and made immediately available, to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy: Toward dredging the entrance channel to thirty-five foot depth (to cost \$2,600,000); \$200,000; machine shops (to cost \$300,000); \$100,000; storehouses (to cost \$300,000); \$100,000; "ment" of the naval station (1) \$100,000; in all \$500,000. (The bill reads "ment of the naval station" which is an evident misprint.)

H. R. 18061, Mr. Kahn.—Authorizing the appointment of Major William R. Smedberg, U. S. A., retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

H. R. 18140, Mr. Calder.—Authorizing the President to appoint William Charles Furer to the Corps of Civil Engineers of the U. S. Navy.

H. R. 18148, Mr. Fowler.—To retire Lieut. Col. William H. Corbuesier, deputy surg. gen., U. S. A., with the rank of brigadier general.

H. R. 18175, Mr. McKinley.—Authorizing the appointment of Capt. James H. Sands, U. S. A., retired, to the rank and grade of major on the retired list of the Army.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 24, 1908.

The most elaborate affair given in the past since the arrival of the 2d Cavalry was the reception and dance given to the Grant Club of Des Moines on Feb. 13. Over six hundred invitations had been issued. A profusion of cut flowers, potted palms, flags and sabers made very effective decorations. The lights were shaded with red, white and blue, and smiles were twined around the chandeliers. In the receiving party were Col. and Mrs. West, Mrs. L. P. Hunt, Major and Mrs. F. W. Sibley, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Sargent, Capt. and Mrs. S. M. Kochersperger and Capt. and Mrs. John J. Boniface. Mrs. West was gowned in lavender just, Mrs. Hunt wore black lace over white taffeta, Mrs. Sibley's gown was blue just, Mrs. Sargent was in white silk, Mrs. Kochersperger wore white chiffon, and Mrs. Boniface was gowned in white just. During the arrival of the guests the band rendered a pleasing program, followed by a dance program of sixteen numbers. Punch, lemonade and ices were served.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Smith gave an attractive dinner on Tuesday evening. Red flowers and candles shaded in red rendered the table very attractive. Besides Lieut. and Mrs. Smith there were at the table Mrs. Smith's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Col. and Mrs. West and Major and Mrs. Sibley. Lieutenant Colonel Hunt is convalescing after recent illness.

The Ladies' Weekly Bridge Club met with Miss Tracy at the home of her sister, Mrs. John P. Wade, on Tuesday. Mrs. Kochersperger won the prize, a cut-glass bottle.

Capt. F. C. Johnson has gone to Washington, D. C., on a two months' sick leave. Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Ely entertained at bridge on Friday evening. The two first prizes went to Mrs. E. L. King and Capt. John P. Wade, and were a hand-painted plate and a book rack in weathered oak. Mrs. G. C. Smith and Lieut. F. E. Sidman carried off the consolation prizes, a dainty handkerchief and a wastebasket. Besides people there were guests from Des Moines.

Capt. A. A. Purviance, Dr. Lusk and Lieut. H. R. Smalley attended the Valentine dance at the Savery Hotel given by the Hyperion Club. Several pleasant theater parties saw "Spring Chicken" at Foster's Opera House on Wednesday night.

Mrs. Johnson is out after having grip. Lieut. John A. Barry has returned from Fort Crook, Neb. Mrs. L. F. Hunt entertained very delightfully on Feb. 21 to celebrate the birthday of her daughter, Miss Nellie. A profusion of gift flowers decorated the parlors. In the game of five hundred Mrs. W. B. Pope won the first prize, silver embroidery scissors, and Mrs. M. C. Mumma captured the second prize, a gold hatpin. At the close of the game a bag containing birthday souvenirs for each of the guests was brought in, each guest drawing a package. Opening the gifts afforded much merriment, no two being alike.

A very charming card party was given for the ladies of the 2d Cavalry at the home of Major Daniel Robinson on retired, Mrs. Robinson and the Misses Robinson receiving. The parlors were decorated with jonquils and the dining-room with red carnations. Miss Nellie Hunt was the successful contestant in the game and was given the first prize, a bronze candlestick. Mrs. West, coming second, received a Dutch pitcher, and the consolation prize, going to Mrs. Pope, was a water-color attractively framed. In the refreshments Washington's birthday was not forgotten, cherries being in evidence.

Little Miss Nancy King has been ill. Capt. C. E. Hawkins was the host at a very pleasant bridge party last week.

At the assembly dance at the Elks' Club on Thursday night Army guests were: Mrs. Sibley, Misses Abbott and Marts, Captains Hawkins and Purviance, Lieutenants Martin, Smalley and Sidman, and Drs. Lusk and Tuttle.

First Lieut. D. K. Coppock, recently promoted from the 3d Cavalry, which has just arrived at San Francisco from the Philippines, has joined his new regiment here. At the weekly Bridge Club meeting with Mrs. Hunt on Tuesday Mrs. G. C. Smith won the prize, a hand-painted plate.

NOTES FROM CUBA.

Camp Columbia, Cuba, Feb. 25, 1908.

Col. William L. Pitcher, 27th Inf., who has been in the United States for several weeks, has returned to Camp Columbia and is again in command of the post. Colonel Pitcher is one of the most popular officers in the Army of Cuban Pacification, and since being in command at Camp Columbia has won many admirers, owing to his excellent administration. He has made Camp Columbia one of the prettiest posts in Cuba, if not the prettiest.

The soldiers, officers and their ladies of this post and Marianno had the pleasure of attending a high-class minstrel show given by the Y. M. C. A. of Havana last Thursday night, Feb. 20, at the post pavilion.

Washington's birthday was observed in an appropriate manner here. Many social functions were held in the homes on officers' row, and the enlisted men also enjoyed themselves in various ways. The different organizations had special menus prepared. During the afternoon there were baseball and football games on the parade ground and many other events of interest.

Father Donnelly, of Flushing, L. I., preached a sermon on Sunday, Feb. 16, at the pavilion to an appreciative congregation. Chaplain George D. Waring, of the 11th Cavalry; Father Hickey, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Very Reverend Father Dean Donnelly, of Flushing, L. I., and a delegation of the Holy Name Society, made a visit to Guanayay Feb. 16. On Sunday, Feb. 23, the Reverend Father William M. McMan, editor of the Catholic Universe, Cleveland, Ohio, delivered an excellent sermon at the post pavilion to a goodly sized congregation of soldiers.

The news of the probable ending of the intervention in Cuba next February has brought considerable happiness to the troops stationed in various portions of the island. While everything has been passing along satisfactorily with the troops it is not "Home, Sweet Home," and the soldiers long to return to American soil. The health of the troops has been most excellent, something which adds laurels to the skill and good ability of the medical department, which has been working so faithfully and diligently since the beginning of the intervention to keep the various Army stations in the best sanitary conditions.

Considerable road work is being done in Pinar del Rio Province at present by the United States Engineers. The work is

in charge of Major Patrick, one of the most efficient officers in the Corps.

On the evening of Feb. 17 Col. and Mrs. Greble entertained a large number of friends at their home in Havana. Dancing was the feature of the evening. The affair was given in honor of the daughters, the Misses Greble, who are at present spending their winter months with their parents. The Vedado Social Club, which is composed mostly of Americans, among whom are a great many officers and their ladies, are planning to give a series of balls. Miss Edith Morgan, sister of Minister Morgan, has been the guest of honor of many social functions since coming to Cuba to spend the winter season. Minister Morgan has planned a series of receptions to be given at his beautiful home in Marianao in honor of Baron von Sternberg, German minister to the United States, who is now spending a few weeks in Cuba.

Lieut. C. D. Rogers, 11th Inf., stationed at Pinar del Rio, was in the post last week visiting friends. He was accompanied by his brother, R. H. Rogers, of Seneca Falls, N.Y. Lieut. and Mrs. Hill, U.S.M.C., stationed at Santo Domingo, were in Havana last week to meet some relatives who arrived recently from the States. Lieut. and Mrs. Allan Rutherford, who have been in the North for some time visiting friends and relatives, have returned to Cardenas, Cuba.

Lieut. Horatio K. Bradford, 17th Inf., stationed at Camaguey, has returned from the United States after an extended visit with relatives. Accompanying him was Colonel Bradford, Lieutenant Bradford's father, of Columbus, Ohio.

Many officers, their ladies, and soldiers have been attending the carnival which was opened on Feb. 23 in Havana. The affair so far is a great success and thousands of American tourists are in attendance.

Lieut. Richards, Med. Dept., who has been in the States visiting for several weeks, has returned to his station at Cabaena. Captain Davis, of the Medical Department, stationed at Camp Columbia, has returned to Cuba, and reports a very pleasant trip North.

Lieutenant Colonel Ladd, accompanied by Mrs. Ladd and daughter, arrived in Cuba last week. Colonel Ladd is of the Adjutant General's office in Washington. The Colonel and Mrs. Ladd and daughter will spend several weeks on their plantation in Santiago de las Vegas. Lieutenant Colonel Bullard and family, who have been in the North for some time, have returned to Cuba. Lieut. Clarence Ross, of the Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Slocum, arrived in Havana last week and will remain here for some time to enjoy the pleasures to be had on the island.

Mrs. Teresa Dean, "The Widow" of Town Topics, of New York city, who is in Havana spending a few weeks on business and pleasure, was a visitor at Camp Columbia recently. Major and Mrs. Slocum entertained about one hundred friends from Havana and Camp Columbia at their pretty home in the Cuban capital on the night of Feb. 20.

Capt. George G. Gately, commanding Battery F, 3d F.A., who has been at Pinar del Rio for several days looking for a target range for the battery, has returned to Camp Columbia with glowing reports of the ideal range lying near Pinar del Rio. No date has as yet been fixed for the practice of the three batteries, but it is likely that they will leave Camp Columbia about the middle of March. Captain Gately says that about nine miles from Pinar del Rio there is a most excellent range with a fine water supply and first-class camp location.

SOCIAL LIFE AT FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 25, 1908.

Mrs. George F. E. Harrison and her son, Mr. William C. Harrison, left on Thursday night to spend a few days with relatives in Washington. Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, C.A.C., from Fort Totten, spent Wednesday at the post.

Mrs. Claude E. Brigham was hostess at a charming ladies' luncheon on Friday. Covers were laid for six. Those present were: Mr. Le Vert Coleman, Mrs. Jacob Johnson, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Frederick H. Smith and Mrs. William C. Davis. James Totten was called away from the post on Thursday by the illness of his father, Mrs. Frank E. Cox entertained delightfully at a bridge party on Friday afternoon, followed by a tea, at which a large number of the ladies of the post were present. Those playing bridge were: Miss Sullivan, Mrs. William Pence, Mrs. Ferguson Reid, of Norfolk; Mrs. William C. Davis, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. James Totten, Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Frederick H. Smith, Mrs. Kimberly, Miss Chamberlain, of Norfolk; Mrs. Henry J. Hatch, Mrs. Poindexter, Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis, Mrs. McKell. The prizes, which were jardinières of green pottery, were awarded to Mrs. Pence, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Poindexter and Mrs. Lewis. At the tea which followed Mrs. Hatch poured tea and Mrs. Reid served the punch.

Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, with Miss Louise Middleton, of New York, are spending some time at the Chamberlain. In honor of Miss Middleton Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy gave a bowling party on Friday night, followed by an attractive chaff-dish supper at their quarters. Those present were: Miss Middleton, Miss Walke, Miss Gifford, Miss Margaret Knox, Miss Ruth Ridgway, and Lieutenants Rose, Thompson, Porter, Booth and Rutherford.

Miss Florence Stewart, daughter of Col. William F. Stewart, is the guest of Miss Anne Gifford at the Sherwood Inn. Major and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis entertained delightfully at dinner on Friday night, their guests being Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Farley, Col. and Mrs. Thomas Knox, of the Soldiers' Home, and Capt. and Mrs. Henry J. Hatch.

Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy gave a very attractive tea on Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Middleton of New York. Among those invited to meet Miss Middleton were: Lieut. and Mrs. Brigham, Lieut. and Mrs. McKell, Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford, Lieut. and Mrs. Totten, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck, and Lieutenants Thompson, Rose, Booth, Peck, Rutherford, Porter and Clarke.

Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Marshall are being congratulated on the birth of a son, Richard Coke, on Feb. 19.

Lieut. Lucien Booth gave a large party to the club after the dance on Saturday night. Among those present were: Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Miss Middleton, Miss Walke, Miss Gifford, and Lieutenants Thompson, Booth, Rutherford, Capt. Arthur Conklin and Mr. Cleve Harrison.

Mrs. Samuel Grant Shartie was suddenly called to New York last week by the death of her mother, Mrs. Babcock, of Portland, Me. Great sympathy is felt for Mrs. Shartie, as Mrs. Babcock was well known and very popular at the post. Miss Florence Booker, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Mallory, in Syracuse, N.Y., returned to the post on Tuesday morning.

Gen. and Mrs. Duggan, who have been spending the winter here, were called away on Sunday night by the sudden illness of their son at Saranac Lake. The Five Hundred Club met at the home of Mrs. Richmond P. Davis on Monday afternoon. Among the guests of the club were: Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Mrs. Ralph Herring, Mrs. Brigham, and Miss Florence Stewart. The club prize, a book, was awarded to Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody and the guest's prize to Mrs. McKenny. Capt. Percy P. Bishop, C.A.C., spent a few days this week at the post as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenny.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 24, 1908.

The officers of the 1st Regiment, Missouri N.G., gave a very large and unusually brilliant ball in their new armory in St. Louis last Friday evening. The great drill hall was converted into a beautiful mammoth ball room, and was profusely decorated with the national and regimental colors. Seymour's 1st Regimental Band rendered beautiful music throughout the evening. There were fully 150 officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps present, the 1st Regiment, M.N.G., besides a number of officers of four Missouri regiments throughout the state, and the large numbers of the representative people of St. Louis. At 9:30 the ball was opened with a grand march headed by Colonel Spencer and Mrs. J. L. D. Morrison. Among the Army officers present were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. von Schrader, Miss von Schrader, Major and Mrs. A. M. Davis, Capt. Jesse M. Baker,

Captain Bootes, Miss Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Henry G. Lyon, Lieut. and Mrs. Crampton, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Powell, Capt. and Mrs. Gustave R. Lukesh, Capt. William T. Litterbrant, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Forrester, and a number of others.

Mrs. Kress, wife of Gen. Alexander Kress, retired, entertained at a bridge party last Tuesday. The concert in the mess hall last Friday evening was largely attended, the depot band rendering an excellent program, which was followed by an exhibition of moving pictures.

The 1st Regiment, M.N.G., was reviewed on the afternoon of Washington's birthday by the members of the Missouri Society, Sons of the Revolution. Capt. John T. Geary, U.S.A., the adjutant of this depot, represented Lieutenant Colonel Getty at the review.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker entertained at a tea last Thursday afternoon in honor of Mr. John Drew, who was in St. Louis this week playing "My Wife" at the Olympic Theater. The officers and ladies of the post gave a dance Saturday evening, Feb. 22, in the hop room of the administration building, which was one of the most delightful affairs given this season. The hall was elaborately decorated and the orchestra from the depot band furnished excellent music for the occasion. There were a great many St. Louisans out, a number of dinners having been given before the hop. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, Capt. John T. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. George Holmes, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Powell, Capt. G. Souland Tanager, Miss Turner, Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney, Lieut. Albert A. King, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and Lieut. Davis C. Anderson from the post and Mrs. von Schrader, Mr. von Schrader, Miss von Schrader, Mr. and Mrs. John Turner, Mr. Lemon, Miss Carr, Miss Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Behr, and a great many others from St. Louis.

3d and Mrs. Lewis are visiting Lieut. Albert A. King this week. The young daughter of Capt. William T. Litterbrant, 11th Cav., have recovered from scarlet fever and are now in the post, having been at the Ellen Osborne Hospital for the past month. Capt. Marcus D. Crobin arrived here last week. Miss Bond, Miss Carr and Miss Bakewell, from St. Louis, were Mrs. Oia W. Bell's guests last week for the hop. Capt. Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf., was a visitor in the post last week. The issue of the old blue uniform to recruits at this depot has been discontinued; in future the olive drab uniform only will be issued, except to Coast Artillery recruits, who will still be given the blue.

FORT LEAVENWORTH NOTES.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 24, 1908.

Lieut. J. S. Chambers, assistant post adjutant, has recovered from his recent illness and has returned to duty. Capt. and Mrs. Normoye and little daughter, Margaret, will spend one month at Hot Springs, Ark., and three months in the East before Captain Normoye goes on duty as a line officer.

Mrs. Tenney Ross has issued invitations for a progressive bridge party, Wednesday, Feb. 26. Mrs. E. E. Booth was one of the assisting ladies at a most beautiful reception given in the city, Wednesday, by Mrs. Samuel Holmes Wilson, at her attractive home on Osage street, in the city. Mrs. Arnold and Mrs. Mitchell were among those who attended from the post.

Mrs. C. McK. Saltzman gave a very prettily arranged "tea" Wednesday afternoon for over a hundred guests. The floral decorations were especially effective—large quantities of brides' asparagus ferns. Mrs. T. D. Wildman, Mrs. G. D. Moore, Mrs. D. J. Carr, Mrs. W. D. Chitty, Mrs. E. E. Booth, Miss Baird, Mrs. H. S. White, Mrs. A. S. Cowan and Mrs. R. D. Walsh assisted the hostess.

Miss Starbird arrived Friday from New York to be the guest of her brother, Captain Starbird. Lieut. and Mrs. William Dowd, Art. Corps, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son. Mrs. Dowd was Miss Julia Phillips, of Leavenworth. Lieut. Thomas Lee Johnson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Johnson announce the birth of a daughter, Feb. 14, to whom they have given the name of Henrietta Forbes.

Mrs. George S. Young gave a delightful hop supper Friday night. Mrs. D. J. Carr entertained the young women of the garrison Tuesday afternoon with cards, as a compliment to Miss Huse, of Plainfield, N.J.

The officers' mess at 7 Scott avenue gave a dinner Friday night as a compliment for Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Cowan, Miss Martha Wood, of Kansas City; Miss Young, of Detroit, Mich.; Miss Hubbell, of Washington, and Miss Lucia Hunting.

A sleighing party was enjoyed Wednesday evening by the following: Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King, Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin Fulois, Miss Hubbell, of Washington, Capt. J. B. Allison, and Lieuts. M. E. Locke, W. L. Patterson, Roger Fitch and C. F. Cox. Supper was served at Hurlie's.

The report of the principal of the Fort Leavenworth public school for the month ending Feb. 14 shows that Arthur Thayer, son of Captain Thayer, received the highest average—ninety-six per cent.

Mrs. Daniel J. Carr gave a most delightful five hundred card party, Thursday afternoon, as a pleasure for Miss Katherine Doyle and Miss Huse, two visiting girls at the garrison. Several prizes were given and a delicious luncheon was served at the close of the game. Mrs. Carr's guests were the Misses Gray, Fuller, Hall, Cook, Gallagher, Goodwin, Taylor, Mcneely and Dougherty.

Major R. W. McLaughry has returned from an extended visit in Washington, D.C.

One of the most charming parties given for some time was the one given Saturday, Feb. 22, by Miss Olive Van Tuyl, when she entertained about fifty of her school-girl friends at five hundred. After the game a course luncheon was served. Among those who assisted the young hostess were Mrs. Mary E. Hiatt, Mrs. C. D. Floyd, Mrs. Willis Uline, Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Miss Lucia Hunting, Miss Kirk, Miss Miss Beese Martin, Miss O'Donnell, Miss Ethel Oliver and Miss Carrie Yeates, of Portland, Ore. Among those invited from the post were the Misses Dorothy Reese, Vera Keger, Elizabeth Sayre, Lottie Fuller, Lloyd Frier, Lucille Mathews and May Hunter.

Capt. Willis Uline has gone to South Bend, Ind., to be the guest for some time of his parents. Lieut. G. C. Rockwell attended the matinee in Kansas City Saturday. Lieut. Clyde Crusan, of Tonkawa, Okla., will be the guest of friends for the masquerade ball Friday night. Miss Cook, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Hughes, has returned to her home in New York.

Mrs. C. E. Dentler has issued invitations for a tea, Feb. 29. Miss Anna Ryan, of the city, was the hostess at a beautifully appointed dinner, Saturday evening, at which the guests included Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Cowan, Miss Elvira Millsbaugh, of Topeka; Capt. C. D. Herron and Lieut. W. L. Patterson. Mrs. Oliver Spaulding will entertain with five hundred parties Monday and Wednesday.

Mrs. E. Eames entertained sixteen guests at cards Friday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Hurd, of Syracuse, N.Y., who is the guest of Mrs. Hickok. Two attractive prizes were given and a most delicious luncheon was served.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE 23D INFANTRY.

Honolulu, Hawaii, Feb. 13, 1908.

We're here!

Who's here?

Why, the 23d Infantry, on one of its many usual trips of various and sundry lengths and durations.

We left our posts on Jan. 29. The 1st Battalion, under the command of Capt. R. R. Stevens, left Madison Barracks, N.Y., about 11:30 a.m. The officers with this section were Capt. C. B. Hagadorn, Lieuts. W. H. Noble, J. R. Brewer, P. M. Stevens, H. S. Adams, E. E. Clarke, and W. T. MacMillan, and Contract Surgeon Bastion. The second section, with headquarters, band and the 2d Battalion, left an hour later. Col. Philip Reade was in command. The officers with him were Capt. Samuel Seay, Regt. Coms., H. L. Laubach, and the wheels of a tourist car. This required a new set of wheels to be put in, which took some three hours.

We went into Chicago on the Lake Shore and Michigan.

Regt. Q.M. T. F. Schley, H. A. Drum, Regt. Adj. Lieut. F. H. Turner, F. W. Brabson, F. C. Miller, W. C. Miller and H. B. Claggett, and Contract Surgeon Hadra.

The ladies accompanying the first section were: Mrs. G. V. S. Quackenbush and Mrs. P. M. Stevens. Those with the second section were: Mrs. Samuel Seay and Mrs. F. H. Turner. Mrs. W. A. Blain was the only one with the third section.

The 3d Battalion, under the command of Capt. Frank Halstead, left from Fort Ontario. The officers with him were: Lieut. Walter Krueger, W. W. McCammon, Jr., C. A. Donaldson, C. A. Lewis and W. A. Blain, and Contract Surgeon Cullen.

Mrs. H. A. Drum joined the 2d Battalion's section not long before our arrival at Chicago. Everything worked satisfactorily thus far. This was too much prosperity; something had to happen. It soon did, but luckily while the cars were being switched about the yards. Something happened to one Southern and pulled out on the Santa Fe, which road took us on the way to Frisco by a more or less roundabout route. One of the joys of this route is the system of Harvey eating houses, which we made good use of, notwithstanding the fact that the 2d Battalion section had a "broiler buffet" in the Pullman, and the other section, which was made in Chicago by the combination of the 1st and 2d Battalions, had a buffet in the Pullman.

We arrived in Kansas City several hours behind the expected time. Here the 2d Battalion outfit was reinforced by Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Grinstead and Lieut. F. S. Young, both joining from leave, the latter being, by the way, a very recent bridegroom.

New York can certainly have a lack of heat, but it can't beat the state of Kansas in January, where the stove won't work in the Pullman. All day, the 31st, we (of the 2d Battalion) froze out. Muster was held under more or less difficulty. Colorado was entered on the morning of Feb. 1, and with it came some heat. We went over the Raton Pass in good shape. The two trains played tag with one another. When one would break down the other would forge ahead of it. Albuquerque was reached at midnight of the 1st, where the 2d Battalion again received reinforcements in the persons of Mrs. H. L. Laubach and daughter, Dorothy, and sister, Miss Hague. Monday, the 3d, saw us among the mountains of Southern California. In this country the caboose is the place par excellence, as it is the only place where the wonderful curves, tunnels and bridges of the railroad can be thoroughly seen.

Eighty-five on the morning of the 4th saw the 2d Battalion leave Point Richmond for San Francisco on board the Slocum. It was followed in a few hours by the other two battalions. All three battalions were on the Buford by noon. Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 23d Inf., put in an appearance on that day. It was only an appearance, as he suddenly decided to take advantage of a leave.

The usual drizzly weather greeted us in San Francisco both days we were there. About noon on the 5th we decided we would take a little trip, so amidst music and such things we pulled out from the dock and started on our journey. The passengers on board were given in our issue of Feb. 15, page 642.

Our first day out was mild, although some thought the ship rocked quite a bit. Two hundred and fifty-six miles was the first day's run. The second day was somewhat rougher. Quite a number failed to put in appearance at meals. The second day's run was 277 miles. Now the sea was somewhat rocky and really did look bad. Lieutenant Claggett put in appearance on deck for the first time since before our departure, he having been in the hospital suffering from chills and fever. The third day's run was 256 miles; fourth day's, 275 miles. The weather and sea being much modified, many persons made their debut.

Hawaii was reached about two a.m. on the 13th. After circling around outside the harbor until daylight, we entered and docked about eight a.m. We expect to pull out for Guam to-morrow morning at eleven.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 22, 1908.

Brig. Gen. E. S. Godfrey, U.S.A., retired, spent a few hours in El Paso this week at the St. Regis Hotel. He was on his way to Arizona to visit his son, who is a prominent physician of Bisbee.

The company of state militia, stationed in El Paso, was inspected this week by Lieut. Col. Frank B. Jones, 19th Inf.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Capt. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav., reached El Paso this week from the Philippines and will make a short visit to her cousin, Mrs. C. W. Kellogg, Capt. Albert S. Brooks, 29th Inf., Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf., and Lieut. Fred Terrill, 19th Inf., who were on hunting leave, recently, returned to the post last week. While on their trip they were overtaken by a severe snow storm.

Major and Mrs. Wendell L. Simpson, 19th Inf., left the post this week for Washington, D.C., where the Major will be under the care of a specialist for awhile. Mrs. Thomas Franklin, accompanied by her three children, is the guest of her father, Postmaster J. A. Smith. Lieut. Col. Eaton A. Edwards, U.S.A., retired, in charge of the State Agricultural College at Mesilla Park, New Mexico, has been notified that his son, Eaton, has received the appointment to West Point.

Mrs. J. F. Williams, of El Paso, entertained at bridge whist one afternoon this week, complimentary to the wife of Captain Williams, 3d Cav., who is visiting in El Paso. Capt. Edmund Wright, 1st Cav., recruiting officer at El Paso, has recovered from his recent illness.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by a field day at the post with all sorts of sports, in which all the enlisted men who desired took part.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 24, 1908.

On St. Valentine's evening Major and Mrs. McDonald entertained with a very handsome hop and cotillion combined in honor of their son, Joseph C. McDonald, who has successfully passed his entrance examination to West Point. Mrs. Chandler, the new bride of the 15th Cavalry, was also a guest of honor. The hall was most artistically decorated and much admired. The decorations were all military and consisted of our flags, guidons and standards, arranged in most attractive ways. This decorating was kindly done by Lieutenant Holliday. A very delicious supper was served, the guests being seated at prettily decorated tables lighted by shaded candles. After supper the cotillion was danced and was led by Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler. The figures and favors were very effective and with red hearts, etc., carried out the sentiment of St. Valentine's day. Among the guests from Burlington were Mrs. Bradford, the Misses Wheeler, Jocelyn, Waler, Chapman, Tully and Gates. Quite a number of young men attended.

Mrs. Rittenhouse gave a very successful bridge party on the afternoon of St. Valentine's day. The town guests were Mrs. Chittenden, Mrs. Bradford and Miss Jocelyn. Mrs. Pike entertained with quite a large bridge party on the 22d, Washington's birthday. The score cards were in the form of hatchets and the refreshments and decorations generally were carried out in a tasty manner suitable to the day.

This place has experienced a long and severe winter and we hope now for sunshine and brighter days.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1908.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. A. Hull entertained at dinner on Thursday, Feb. 20, Major and Mrs. M. F. Harmon, Capt. and Mrs. Cannon and Chaplain and Mrs. E. B. Smith. On the 21st Major and Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick entertained at dinner Col. and Mrs. Leven C. Allen and Chaplain and Mrs. E. B. Smith.

Major and Mrs. T. C. Dickson had as their guests at dinner on Saturday Chaplain and Mrs. Smith, Miss Adele G. Powell and Dr. D. P. Card.

Mr. H. N. Fleming, of Erie, has been visiting Major Delamere Skerrett. Miss Mary Bailey, of Nashville, is with her

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Battery, under command of Captain O'Ryan, who is a graduate of the 7th, on the night of Feb. 25, and was greatly impressed with the showing made.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe will review the 13th N.Y. on Wednesday night, March 4, and the 12th Regiment on Tuesday night, March 10.

Co. G, 69th N.Y., gave a most successful vaudeville entertainment on the night of Feb. 21. A stage was erected in the armory and the professional talent kept the audience in a roar of laughter. It was a well-planned entertainment, furnished by Mr. Barry of the Actor's Protective Association, and netted the company a handsome profit.

Review exhibition drill and parade by the cadet corps of the New York Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb tendered to Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, brevet brigadier general, under the auspices of Co. D, Corps of Engineers, 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., will be held at the armory, Broadway and Sixty-eighth street, New York city, on Saturday evening, March 14, 1908, at 8.15 p.m. Admission, 25 cents, including wardrobe. There will be dancing after the parade.

The quarterly return of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, ending December 31, 1907, says the Inquirer of Philadelphia, shows an aggregate strength of 9,723, a net loss of 58 officers and men from the same time in 1906. The 9,723 is made up as follows: Commissioned officers, 709; non-commissioned officers, 2,069; musicians, 226; cooks, artificers, farriers, etc., 438; privates, 6,279. The organization of the division embraces 146 companies of infantry, six troops of cavalry and two batteries of field artillery. The law authorizes a force of 14,885.

7TH N.Y., COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

The annual inspection and muster of the 7th N.Y., under command of Col. Daniel Appleton, for the State and War Department, was held in the armory on the night of Feb. 21. The regiment, so far as the inspection went, could not have made a better showing, and each unit of the command made every possible effort to have uniforms and other state property in the best of condition. It was as fine an inspection as it was possible to make. In the muster 940 officers and men were present, and 10 members were absent; Companies B, C and F had each 100 per cent. present. The figures of the regiment are slightly behind those of last year, when the records were 968 present and 4 absent.

The inspection and muster for the state was made by Lieut. Col. J. Wray Cleveland and George A. Wingate, and for the War Department by Major J. S. Mallory, 12th U.S. Inf. The figures are as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff	19	0	19
Non-Com. Staff	9	0	9
Band	21	0	21
Company A	67	1	68
" B	85	0	85
" C	103	0	103
" D	80	1	81
" E	83	3	86
" F	103	0	103
" G	84	1	85
" H	83	1	84
" I	102	1	103
" K	101	2	103
	940	10	950

47TH N.Y., COL. H. C. BARTHMEN.

Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., accompanied by Lieut. William F. Bricker, U.S.N., and Lieut. Thos. D. Sloan, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., reviewed the 47th N.Y. in its armory on the night of Feb. 21 before a large audience and received an enthusiastic reception. The regiment was formed in line of masses by Adjutant Harry D. McOutcheon, with three battalions of four companies of twelve files each, and presented a handsome appearance.

The turnout for an eighth company command was very creditable and the regiment made a highly commendable showing in the review, regimental drill and evening parade. Battalion commanders in the review and drill were Lieut. Col. E. E. Jannick, Major T. E. Jackson and Major H. B. Baldwin.

As the reviewing party passed around the lines the men were very steady and the band in honor of the Admiral played a number of well-known nautical airs.

In the passage the C.O. of the last company of the third battalion failed to salute.

Colonel Barthmen, after the review, put the regiment through an interesting drill in close order movements, which well deserved the liberal applause from the audience given. The evening parade was under command of Lieut. Col. E. E. Jannick, the regiment being formed with two battalions, each excellent showing. After the ceremony Drum Major Wm. F. Wahlers was presented with a handsome baton by the Field

Music, as a token of esteem. The reviewing officers and special guests were enjoyably entertained by Colonel Barthman and his officers at a collation. Among the guests were Gen. J. G. Eddy and Major W. F. Barnes, R. Moran, H. L. Wynkoop and F. Wood, and Capt. J. B. Christoffel and Lieut. J. Hart, and W. J. Carlin, of his staff; Col. J. H. Foote, 14th Regiment; Lieut. Walter R. Griffith, 2d Battalion; Gen. J. B. Frothingham. Dancing was enjoyed by the members of the regiment and its friends until a late hour.

FLORIDA.

The Florida National Guard Association Trophy for Highest Company Figure of Merit, annually awarded to the company attaining the highest figure of merit in small arms firing during the record practice year, will be held during 1908 by Co. I, 2d Inf. (at Key West). This company attained the highest figure of merit in rifle practice during 1907 of any organization in the Florida state troops. The trophy is in the form of a bronze shield, suitably inscribed and mounted upon an oak panel; the panel bearing bronze plates upon which will be engraved each year the official designation of the company which holds it.

The annual inspection of the state troops will begin on March 16 and continue until April 15. The inspection for the United States will be made by Capt. Lawrence S. Miller, C.A.C., U.S.A., and the inspection for the state will be made by Adjutant General Foster, or such other officer as may hereafter be designated.

As it was declared impracticable to grade the several companies as to their efficiency during the joint coast defense exercises, which took the place of the encampment last year, the rating below shown is based upon the result of the annual inspection at home stations, except that in determining their relative standing as to discipline the attendance at drills throughout the entire year has been taken into account, and the number of drills held, percentage of attendance, punctuality with which reports were forwarded, and target practice.

Most Efficient Organizations—Highest general efficiency: Co. I, 2d Inf. The state pennant for highest general efficiency has been won by this company for the second consecutive year and will be formally presented on the night of Thursday, April 2. Best appearing: Both Companies H and I, 2d Inf., were marked 100 by the inspecting officers. Best disciplined: Co. I, 2d Inf. Best arms and equipment: Co. I, 2d Inf. Best administration: Co. D, 1st Inf. Best drilled: Co. D, 1st Inf., and F, 2d Inf., were both marked 90 by the inspecting officers.

Individual Efficiency—The gold and silver medals annually presented by the state for individual efficiency have been awarded as follows: Gold medal for highest individual efficiency, to Corporal William J. Holly, Co. H, 2d Inf., whose general average of efficiency was 94 per cent. Silver medal for general efficiency, Private John A. Crenshaw, Co. B, 2d Inf., whose general average of efficiency was 91 per cent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Inspector General William Sullivan, in a report of the annual encampment of 1907, says in part:

"The detrainment of the several commands upon their arrival at Concord was done promptly and without confusion or disorder. I am pleased to note that the drills in the 1st and 2d Infantry were taken up enthusiastically and were intelligently performed in both regiments. The Cavalry this year paid more attention than usual to dismounted drill and received many valuable suggestions from Lieut. Col. H. E. Tuthery, U.S.A. The Signal Corps, with its limited equipment, drilled in visual signaling and seemed fairly proficient. The drill of the Hospital Corps was confined to litter work and their assistance was of benefit to all organizations drilling on the grounds.

"Discipline was generally well observed. The camp at night, as a rule, was more orderly than for years past, but there is still room for improvement. I can see no reasonable excuse for men to be found out of quarters without authority after taps. The regulations on this subject are not enforced in some companies and men continually wander from place to place and visit each other until morning. Some men will not sleep nor allow others to sleep, with their shouts and loud talk, until the small hours of the morning.

"Military courtesy was poor, many soldiers not paying the slightest attention to the customary salute. It was painful, yet ludicrous, to see the salute given by soldiers while sitting and lying down.

"The Medical Department and commanding officers should give their first attention to sanitation to the sinks and latrines. Law enforcement of sanitary laws must not and cannot be permitted."

In the annual report of Major Arthur F. Cummings, Chief Ordnance officer, of the New Hampshire National Guard for the season of 1907, it is announced that the total number of officers and enlisted men qualifying with the rifle was 1,112, or 88.88 per cent. of the entire brigade, an increase of 2.44 per cent. over the work of 1906. In all classes of fire marked improvement was made, both in the scores attained as well as in the number of qualifications; the increase in the three higher classes being as follows: Experts, 21; sharpshooters, 27; and marksmen, 69. The figure of merit of the brigade was 49.23 as compared with 39.45 the preceding year. The following shows the improvement made by each regiment of Infantry: First Infantry, 1906, 30.19; 1907, 45.01; increase, 14.82. Second Infantry, 1906, 45.57; 1907, 53.58; increase, 7.01.

Co. B, 1st Inf., for qualifying 100 per cent. of command; Companies E and I, 1st Inf., for returning by one unqualified man; Co. F, 2d Inf., for attaining the highest figure of merit; Field and Staff, 2d Infantry, second and Co. M, 2d Inf., for making the greatest improvement the past season. Every organization in the 1st Infantry showed a gain in its figure of merit over 1906.

The results of the season's competitions, says Major Cummings, have been most gratifying both in the work performed and the valuable instruction derived from the same.

In speaking of the national matches Major Cummings says: "The profit to the state on account of these competitions is beyond comprehension, as by contact with the best marksmen in the country, instruction and experience gained in a national contest, knowledge of the discipline of a shooting camp commanded by regular Army officers, results in information to every member of the team which they could not derive in any other way and which they can now impart to their respective organizations throughout the state and be competent to act as instructors in this, the most important work of the National Guard to-day."

VERMONT.

The Service School, Vermont National Guard, is established by recently issued orders, and all commissioned officers of the line are required to take the prescribed course, which course is to cover a period of four years, and will embrace the following subjects: First year: Infantry drill, rifle duty, sanitation, small arms firing regulations, first aid to the injured. Second year: Army and State Regulations, military sketching and map reading, sanitation, papers, records, etc. Third year: Security and information, field engineering, military law and procedure. Fourth year: Organization and tactics, field service regulations, map problems in tactics.

Two subjects will be taken simultaneously throughout the school season, which will continue for six months in each fiscal year. A mark of 75 per cent. in a given subject will be required to enable an officer to be considered proficient therein. Ninety-five per cent. makes him an honored graduate and 90 per cent. a distinguished graduate.

An officer failing in a subject will be required to repeat it in the next school year. Failure in the same subject for two successive years will revoke the officer's commission.

Honor graduates will be exempted from all professional examinations and distinguished graduates will be exempted from examinations for three years; graduates for one year. To graduates of the school will be assigned subjects of military interest, for the preparation of papers or essays to be read at the meetings of the annual Officers' School, or they may be detailed as instructors.

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ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

At the last muster of Capt. Henry Morrell Garrison No. 68, Army and Navy Union, Erie, Pa., comrade Louis J. Stanton was unanimously elected junior vice commander, to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Gunnery Sergt. William W. Kehoe, to the marine barracks, navy yard, N.Y. The next national encampment of the Army and Navy Union will be held in Erie, Pa., in September, 1909, and the garrisons in this city are already making preparations to give the representative military and naval men who will gather in Erie on this important occasion a most fraternal welcome. The comrades and shipmates of this garrison, many of whom are in active service in the Navy and Marine Corps, are anxiously waiting for Congress to increase the pay and pass the 25-year retirement law, and hope that they will not be disappointed.

At the late national convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Army and Navy Union, held in Washington, D.C., lady comrade, Mrs. Catherine Hulbert, of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 14, Erie, Pa., was elected national lady commander, and her address is 1057 West Nineteenth street, Erie, Pa., and she would like to hear from all loyal ladies from all parts of the country who desire to organize ladies' auxiliaries to the Army and Navy Union. Mrs. Cora G. Downs, 302 Peach street, Erie, Pa., has been appointed by the lady national commander as lady department commander for Pennsylvania, Ladies' Auxiliary of the Army and Navy Union, and she would be pleased to hear from all loyal ladies who would like to organize auxiliaries in her department.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

M. McC. D.—Service in Cuba counts double in computing time for retirement.

B. A. M.—See answer to M. McC. D. in this issue.

W. G. L.—Service in Cuba still counts double time for retirement.

ST. PAUL asks: When new edition of Army Regulations will be issued. Answer: Almost any day.

84TH COMPANY asks: Whether the 84th Co., C.A.C., will go to the Philippine Islands this year. Answer: This has not yet been taken up for consideration. We should say probably not.

E. T. I.—You are No. 2 on list of applicants for appointment as superintendent of national cemeteries, but there are no vacancies and none likely to occur for a long time.

J. G. asks: What four companies will relieve the four companies of the 20th Infantry, now at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T., and about what time they will be relieved. Answer: This has not been considered. It would be a matter for the regimental commander to decide.

P. asks: (1) A man enlisted in the Navy for four years in October, 1905, and deserted in November of the same year. Can he reasonably expect to be reinstated to the rating he held after these two years and two months elapsed? Answer: No. (2) What time must elapse before this man is immune against imprisonment or prosecution for his offense? Answer: Two years after expiration of enlistment term in which he deserted. (3) To whom must he apply or surrender to be put back to service? Answer: To the C.O. of any post or recruiting station. (4) Is self-surrender cause for leniency and sufficient to warrant a mild punishment? Answer: Not always. Your man would have to stand trial. It is a hypothetical case.

H.—Nine troops of 1st Cavalry sailed for Manila Dec. 5, 1907. Three more troops of the 1st Cavalry will sail March 5, 1908. Ten troops of the 6th Cavalry sailed Sept. 5, 1907, and two troops on Dec. 5. Eleven troops of the 9th Cavalry sailed May 6, 1907. G troop is at Fort Leavenworth. Eleven troops of the 10th Cavalry sailed March 5, 1907. M troop is now at Fort Riley. The 5th Cavalry sailed July to Oct., 1903, 13th from May to Aug., 1905, and 14th on Nov. 22, 1905.

A. B.—Special pension bills are being introduced continually in Congress. If you are interested in one you must get your congressman to push it. Furnish him all information necessary for a favorable report and then patiently await results.

G. H.—You must let us know your record of service before we can tell you whether you are entitled to a campaign medal or not.

H. T. asks: If a man puts in three enlistments in the Army and gets three honorable discharges therefrom and he enlists as a chief petty officer in the Navy, is he entitled to wear enlistment stripes on his sleeve, now that all service counts in either branch? Answer: That service counts for retirement, but you would not be entitled to wear the Service stripes under circumstances named.

M. B.—If a pensioner of the U.S. Navy goes to a foreign country he can draw his pension, but arrangements to this effect must be made with the Commissioner of Pensions.

A. P. W. asks: I served in Troop A, 10th Regiment of Cavalry, during the Apache campaign, 1895-1896. Am I entitled to Indian campaign medal, and if so, to whom may I apply, as I am out of the Service? Answer: Yes. Apply to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C.

S. G. C.—Write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., for a copy of the order governing the examination of civilians for commission in the Army.

H. S. G. asks: (1) Can a first-class or chief yeoman be examined and given a warrant as boatswain or gunner? Answer: Yes, if you take the examination for seaman gunner. (2) Can

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he have his rating changed to some other, upon examination, that will make him eligible to be examined for a warrant? Answer: Yes. (3) How long service is required, and within what age limits must a person be to take the examination for boatswain or gunner? Answer: A chief petty who has been in the Navy seven years is eligible to promotion to the rank of warrant officer.

SUBSCRIBER.—As you re-enlisted in Manila, and had previously waived all claim of transportation to New York, you are not entitled to the same.

R. S.—For information about homesteads write to the U.S. General Land Office, Washington, D.C.

SUBSCRIBER.—You are entitled now to pass examination for second-class gunner, but you will have to pass examination for second-class gunner, C.A.C., before you can be examined for gunner, first class, C.A.C. They are separate branches of service.

W. B. R. asks: Whether a post N.O.S. officer, unmarried, has to forward to A.G.O. an application for authority to re-enlist. Answer: See G.O. 218, W.D., 1907, par. 101. If your commanding officer objects to re-enlistment or if you serve at an ungarrisoned post, you apply to the Adjutant General of the Army.

H. L. T. asks: Whether it is regulation for a commissioned officer in the U.S. Cavalry to have the letter of the troop to which he belongs on the cross sabers that he wears on his collar. Answer: No.

LIEUTENANT.—We learn through the law offices of Messrs. Geo. A. and W. B. King, of Washington, D.C., that the decision you refer to was made by the Supreme Court of the United States in U.S. vs. Thomas, 195 U.S. Reports, page 418, in which the summary given at the beginning of the decision states in part, as follows: "A captain in the Navy is not entitled to the 10 per cent. additional pay given to Army officers under the acts of May 26, 1900, and March 2, 1901, for services in Philippine and Chinese waters or for service beyond the limits of the states comprising the Union." This decision was made Dec. 5, 1904.

L. T. A.—We have never heard of such an organization as the "Loyal Legion of Honor." The Recorder-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of United States is Col. John P. Nicholson, 1535 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The Adjutant General of the Grand Army of the Republic is J. T. Dew, Kansas City, Mo.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 20, 1908.

After having been in Southern waters for many weeks the cruisers West Virginia, Maryland, Colorado and Pennsylvania are again in San Francisco Harbor, having dropped anchor this morning. The latter two are en route to the Bremerton Navy Yard for repairs and docking, which will necessitate their stay there until the last of April, and the West Virginia and Maryland are to come up to this yard for repairs; when they will necessitate their staying here until about April 20, when they will proceed to Bremerton for docking. Preparations are being made for a round of gaieties, and the ball will be started rolling to-morrow evening when the officers of the two ships will be made the honored guests at a fancy dress dance to be given in the ball left by the yard people.

On Feb. 12 Mrs. Frank Anderson entertained a number of the ladies of the yard at cards, complimentary to Mrs. R. A. Schwerin, of San Francisco. Spring blossoms made the rooms most attractive and three tables of bridge were played, the prizes being won by Mrs. John M. Elliott and Mrs. Wallace Berthoff. Other guests present were: Mrs. Schwerin, Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, Mrs. George E. Gelm, Mrs. John B. Milton, Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Mrs. Charles W. Fisher, Jr., and Miss Dorothy Anderson. Mrs. Elliott is at present making her home in Berkeley, but has been endeavoring to secure a house in Vallejo, where she will stay during the time that the Maryland, of which Lieutenant Commander Elliott is the executive officer, is at the yard under repairs.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. Duncan Gatewood, his mother and younger brother have moved into their new quarters, those which they have been occupying having been allotted to Asst. Naval Constr. Sydney M. Henry.

Mr. J. Sheehon, of San Francisco, spent the week-end here as the guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans. His sisters, Mrs. Shorb and Miss Margaret Sheehon, will be guests at the Evans home on Saturday next, remaining here until the following week.

Dr. Henry Williams Biddle Turner, who has been so ill with appendicitis since the holidays, is once more around, and is rapidly recovering his strength. Rear Admiral and Mrs. T. P. Jewell have arrived at Hotel del Coronado, having recently come out from Washington, and will remain here for a month or more. Mrs. Alexander McCrackin, who has been living at the Yorks in San Francisco since leaving Mare Island, has recently taken apartments on Pacific avenue, but will probably come to Mare Island as the guest of friends during the time that the West Virginia, of which Captain McCrackin is the commanding officer, is at Mare Island.

Capt. Charles E. Fox, of the South Dakota, entertained for a number of friends, Lieut. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney was also the host at a dinner during the past week.

Miss Roberta Deal, of San Francisco, has been spending the past week here as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace Berthoff. Miss Hawke is also among the visitors to the yard at present, having come down from her Paluma home for an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. Charles N. Fiske.

On Tuesday evening last Comdr. John M. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson were the hosts at a remarkably pretty dinner aboard the Independence, at which they made Capt. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood the guests of honor. Much entertaining has been done in their honor during the past week or two, for their three years' residence here has so identified them with the yard as to make their departure a source of general regret.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Charles M. Ray made Mrs. Underwood the guest of honor at the largest affair given here for several weeks. A dozen guests were asked in for a game of bridge, the game being followed by a tea at five, to which all the ladies of the yard as well as the naval contingent in

Vallejo were invited. The large parlors, reception hall and dining-room were all most attractive with a mass of fragrant violets, great bowls of them being used in every available nook and corner, giving a delightful touch of spring. Mrs. Ray was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Underwood, while Mrs. Samuel L. Graham and Mrs. William T. Wallace served tea and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr presided over the punch bowl. In the dining-room all the girls of the yard assisted. Those who played bridge included Mrs. Underwood and Mrs. Carr, who were winners of prizes; Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Mrs. John B. Milton, Mrs. Wallace Berthoff, Miss Roberta Deal, Mrs. William T. Wallace, Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., Miss Patty Palmer, of Vallejo; Mrs. Holden A. Evans and Mrs. Gatewood. Mrs. Underwood will go from here directly to Bremerton, where she has taken a cottage for the time that the Colorado, Captain Underwood's ship, is at the navy yard.

Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Capt. William Hopkins, of the Marine Corps, entertained at a charming luncheon on Monday last, the affair being complimentary to Mrs. R. A. Schwerin and Mrs. Lukens, of San Francisco. Fleur de lis were used effectively in the decorations of the table and covers were laid for six, the others present being Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, Mrs. Charles M. Ray and Miss Eleanor Phelps.

On Saturday evening last Med. Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray were dinner hosts, entertaining in honor of Capt. and Mrs. John B. Milton, Miss Grace Wilson, of San Francisco, entertained during the present week at dinner, making Miss Roma Paxton and her fiancé, Ensign Lawrence Austin, of the California, her honored guests. Capt. and Mrs. Charles P. Perkins made Gen. and Mrs. Greely the guests of honor at an elaborate dinner at the Claremont Country Club in Oakland on Tuesday night.

Mrs. John B. Dennis, who, with Surgeon Dennis, recently arrived here from Bremerton, has taken apartments at the St. Vincent in Vallejo, where she plans to stay during a part of Surgeon Dennis's cruise on the South Dakota. Mrs. William Hoff Cook entertained at a large tea in San Francisco this afternoon in honor of Mrs. Charles F. Stokes, who has been visiting relatives in Berkeley since she and Surgeon Stokes arrived here from Washington. Paymaster McMillan, who has been on duty at the general storekeeper's office here for several months, is now in Southern California on his wedding trip, and his bride will be given a warm welcome upon their arrival here.

The Buffalo, Comdr. Charles F. Pond commanding, sailed for Magdalena Bay a couple of days ago, and will remain there until after the Atlantic Fleet, now en route to that port, has completed target practice. She is to be used as a range ship.

The Misses Morrison, of San José, will entertain at an elaborate dinner on Saturday evening, complimentary to Mrs. Ynez Shorb White, the society leader of San Francisco, who is to sail next month for Manila, where her marriage to an Army officer is shortly to take place. The list of guests will include Dr. and Mrs. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Fee, Capt. and Mrs. Ashburner, Col. John L. Clem and Captain Brady.

Asst. Surg. and Mrs. G. W. Sheppard, who arrived here recently from Washington, are now comfortably settled in their quarters at the hospital.

Orders have been received to rush all work on the Army transport Sheridan. The transport is soon to be laid up for repairs, and it is desired to have the Sheridan ready to take her place on the run to the Philippines.

Work of fitting out the hospital ship Relief, preparatory to her sailing south to join the fleet, is being pushed ahead.

Owing to the great precautions which are being taken to fight bubonic plague in San Francisco, where Dr. Rupert Blue, of the Federal government, is in charge of the crusade which is being waged against rats, orders for precautions along similar lines have been issued at Mare Island.

NEWPORT NOTES.

Newport, R.I., Feb. 24, 1908.

Mrs. Hourigan, wife of Lieut. Comdr. P. W. Hourigan, U.S.N., formerly executive officer of the Training Station, left Washington last week for the Pacific coast, where she will join her husband, who is attached to the battleship New Jersey. Mrs. Hourigan expects to stop en route at Detroit to visit her brother.

The Montgomery, which is to be the station ship at the Torpedo Station, sailed for Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 18, where she will conduct a series of experiments. It is expected that she will return to Newport the latter part of March, or the fore part of April.

Asst. Paymr. R. H. Johnson, U.S.N., has reported for duty at the Training Station as an assistant to the commissary officer.

Major William N. McKelvey, U.S.M.C., gave an excellent illustrated lecture on China at the Men's Club, Hunt Court, Feb. 20, which was very interesting and instructive. Major McKelvey is one of the staff at the War College.

Sergeants Harold L. Gardiner, U.S.A., and Walter R. Taliaferro, U.S.A., Art. Corps, of Forts Greble and Adams, respectively, have been ordered before the examining board for examination for commissions.

The funeral of the late G. H. Norman took place Feb. 16 at the residence of the deceased. Capt. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., Comdr. Albert Gleave and W. P. Fullam, U.S.N., Lieut. G. G. Gendeborn, U.S.N., and Chaplain W. G. Vard, U.S.N., attended the services. Mr. Norman was a volunteer lieutenant aboard the Gloucester during the Spanish-American War.

A rather disquieting rumor has been in circulation that the United States Engineers' Office is to be moved from Newport to New London, Conn., in the near future. It is understood that the plan is to merge the Newport and New London offices. Washington's Birthday was appropriately observed at the Training Station, a holiday being declared, with a special dinner, and an excellent vaudeville entertainment closed a day of pleasure for the fifteen hundred men at the station.

The new crematory, which has just been finished at the Training Station at a cost of \$9,000, was tested last Tuesday, and it is reported that the apparatus exceeded the contract requirements.

Dr. Louis Cadelin, professeur en Sorbonne, spoke on "L'Esprit Français des Arts et des Lettres" at the French conference held under the auspices of L'Alliance Française, at the residence of Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., Feb. 27.

Miss Helen Drury, daughter of Pay Dir. and Mrs. H. B. Drury, U.S.N., of Newport, has the honor of being one of the charter members of the "Society of Sponsors of the United States Navy," which was organized at Washington, Feb. 20.

Mrs. Latimer, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer, U.S.N., is visiting friend in New York. An electric crane was held last week at the Torpedo Station for use in handling heavy machinery and material at the torpedo factory. Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., of the Training Station, gave an address at the Washington's Birthday entertainment at the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., the evening of Feb. 22.

A brilliant costume ball, which was given by the officers and ladies of Fort Adams, Feb. 21, marked the closing of the Army and Navy social season in Newport. The administration building was beautifully decorated with flags, dotted palms and plants, and the striking costumes of the guests made a very pleasing picture. The reception committee consisted of Mrs. Walter Howe, Mrs. Robert J. Gibson, Mrs. John C. W. Brooks, and Mrs. Clarence B. Smith—ladies from the garrison. The Fort Adams orchestra furnished music for the occasion, which was voted one of the most successful of the season. Prominent among the guests were: Col. and Mrs. Walter Howe, Gen. and Mrs. William Ennis and Miss Ennis, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Willard, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Comdr. and Mrs. Albert Gleave, Comdr. and Mrs. W. P. Fullam, Major and Mrs. Robert J. Gibson, Major and Mrs. J. C. W. Brooks, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Senn, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. S. Kellogg, Lieut. and Mrs. Austin Kants, Lieut. and Mrs. J. V. Babcock, Surg. and Mrs. Lewis Morris, Miss Merrill, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. L. Sanders, Lieut. C. B. Landenberg, Surg. and Mrs. M. K. Johnson, Paymr. and Mrs. E. F. Hall, Paymr. E. H. Cope and W. N. Hughes, Chaplain and Mrs. W. G. Cassard, Mrs. Cassard, Pay Dir. H. E. Drury, Miss Drury, Major and Mrs. W. N. McKelvey, Capt. F. N. Cooke, Capt. and Mrs.

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BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., Feb. 24, 1908.

A most delightful and unexpected reception day for the officers and ladies of Fort Warren and Fort Andrews was that of Feb. 18. Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Capt. and Mrs. Storck, and Lieutenant Morrow, all of Fort Banks, got the Morrison to make a special trip down the harbor. They called first on each family at Fort Warren, and there they were joined by Miss Skillings, Mrs. Hinkle and Miss Dyer, and all went on to Fort Andrews. After calling on the seven families there, all of the callers and also the entire garrison of Fort Andrews were entertained most charmingly with tea and sandwiches by Major and Mrs. Davis at their artistic quarters. That evening Capt. Adna G. Clarke took his basketball team to Fort Andrews, and was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett at dinner. Fort Warren won the game which was played that evening.

Recent dinners given have been one by Capt. and Mrs. Long, of Fort Andrews, Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, in honor of Miss Prescott, the sister and guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor; other guests at the dinner were Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Captain York and Lieutenant Gearhart, both of Fort Strong. Wednesday evening of the week before Capt. and Mrs. Long entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Matthews and Dr. and Mrs. Peck. Capt. and Mrs. Lomax gave a dinner party for Capt. and Mrs. Long and Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett the evening of Thursday, Feb. 13.

A pleasant bowling party was also given by Capt. and Mrs. Lomax Monday night, the 17th, in honor of Miss Prescott. The other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett and Dr. and Mrs. Peck. Capt. and Mrs. Matthews also gave a delightful bowling party for the entire garrison of Fort Andrews on Friday evening the week before. Delicious refreshments were served at their quarters after the bowling. Capt. and Mrs. Lomax went to Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 21, to visit Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Lomax's mother, returning Monday, the 24th. Capt. and Mrs. Zollars, of Fort Revere, entertained Lieutenants Biscoe and Clark at dinner Thursday evening, Feb. 13. Lieut. Allen Kimberly took dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle Tuesday evening. Lieutenant Kimberly spent Washington's Birthday at Wellesley College as the guest of Miss Brazier. Mrs. Louis E. Bennett entertained the garrison of Fort Banks with a tea last week. Miss Sue Dyer and Mr. Adams, of Boston, were week-end guests at Colonel Homer's at Fort Warren over Washington's Birthday.

Capt. and Mrs. Matthews gave a small dinner for their son, Mr. Harry Matthews, the guests being Mr. Henry Davis and Mr. Pierpont Gaillard. Miss Mary F. Holmes, of Brookline, was the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett. Thursday, Feb. 20, Mrs. Bartlett entertained Mrs. George E. Perrine and Miss Perrine, of Brookline, at luncheon. Among those in the Harbor who have attended "The Roger Brothers in Panama" were Capt. and Mrs. Lomax and Dr. and Mrs. Peck. The evening of Thursday, Feb. 20, the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston gave a large and very enjoyable reception for the enlisted men and the officers and ladies of the Harbor. From Fort Banks those who attended were Colonel Hoskins, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Captain Hase, Captain Storck; from Fort Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. Long, Miss Marie Long, Major and Mrs. Davis, and Capt. and Mrs. Matthews; from Fort Warren, Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Mrs. Adams, and Mr. Will Adams; from Fort Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Sommers.

On Washington's Birthday the enlisted men of Fort Warren were entertained all the afternoon and evening with various interesting athletics. In the afternoon two basketball games were played in the Dark Arch.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Feb. 24, 1908.

Mrs. Solélie, wife of Lieutenant Solélie, 16th Inf., arrived in Omaha last Monday from Governors Island, where she has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Adams, 8th Inf. Mrs. Solélie has taken apartments at the Rome Hotel, Omaha, pending Lieutenant Solélie's assignment to a new regiment on his promotion.

The meeting of the Post Card Club, which was to have been held last week, has been postponed until the coming week, when it will meet with Dr. and Mrs. McMillan.

Lieut. J. A. Barry, 2d Cav., left for his station at Fort Des Moines, Ia., on Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Gardner entertained at dinner Friday night, Feb. 21, having Lieutenant Colonel Evans, Gen. Staff, and Mrs. Evans, Captain Bidouet, Miss Blauvelt and Mr. Smith, of Omaha, as guests. Major J. G. Galbraith, I.G., leaves to-day for Fort Des Moines on an inspection trip, to be absent about a week.

Dr. and Mrs. McMillan attended the hop at the Rome Hotel, Omaha, last Friday evening. Lieut. F. C. Test, 22d Inf., who formerly resided in Omaha, arrived Tuesday from San Francisco on a two months' leave.

Gen. Charles Morton, Colonel Gardener and Lieutenant Glassford, Signal Corps, with their respective staffs, have been invited by the management of the Boyd Theatre, Omaha, to occupy boxes at the first performance of Robert Edson's military play, "Classmates," on Thursday evening of this week. It is contemplated to make this a "military night," and fifty seats have been reserved for the officers and ladies of this

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post, Fort Omaha, and Department Headquarters. The officers will attend in full dress uniform.

The dinner at the Omaha Club Saturday evening in celebration of Washington's Birthday was attended by Colonel Gardner, Major McCarthy, Captains Bennett, Beckurts, Gohn, Buchan and Lieut. P. L. Smith.

Major Thomas Swobe, formerly Chief Q.M. of the Department, and Mrs. Swobe left for California last Tuesday. Lieut. G. H. White, 16th Inf., has succeeded Dr. McMillan in the care of characters of one of the plays to be given by the 16th Infantry Dramatic Club on March 11.

Lieut. and Mrs. Solélie and Miss Pert Jackson were at the Omaha Club for luncheon on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Dalton entertained Mrs. Brown and Miss Madeline Bonney, of New York, at luncheon at the Omaha Club on Saturday.

The "Moon Meet" of the 16th Infantry Moon Council last Monday evening was largely attended and the usual good time was enjoyed by the officers present. Capt. Edgar Ridenour addressed the council in a most entertaining manner, his subject being a description of his travels through India. Many excellent photographs of the numerous places visited were exhibited during the lecture. Those present were: Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, Major Blauvelt, Captains Beckurts, Gohn, Dalton, Bennett, Crimmins, Lieutenants White, P. L. Smith, Morrison, Churchill, Boswell, James, Harvey and Brown and Dr. McMillan.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wilson have postponed their departure for San Juan, P.R., until about March 4. Capt. and Mrs. Gohn entertained Mrs. Christmas at dinner on Sunday. Lieut. Sydney Smith has been returned to duty from sick in the Post Hospital.

The Post Social Club held another of its popular hops on Saturday evening, and in future these hops will be held every Sunday night, instead of Thursdays, as has been the custom. The worst blizzard of the season swept over the post Monday, Feb. 17, so that we were practically isolated from Monday evening until Thursday afternoon, while communication about the post was most difficult.

A very charming afternoon tea was that given by Mrs. M. L. Crimmins Sunday afternoon for Mrs. George R. Brown, Lieutenant Brown's mother, and Miss Madeline Bonney, of New York, who are guests of Lieutenant Brown. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Gardner, Major and Mrs. Blauvelt, Mrs. Hentig, Miss Chaffin, Capt. and Mrs. Beckurts, Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, Dr. and Mrs. McMillan, Miss Jackson, Lieut. and Mrs. Solélie, and Lieuts. P. L. Smith, White, Harvey, Boswell, James, Brown and McCune.

Major C. W. Kennedy, formerly of the 16th Infantry, but recently on duty as adjutant general at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., stopped off at his post on his way East to call on old friends in the regiment Monday afternoon.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The Presidio of San Francisco, Feb. 15, 1908.

A movement looking to the improvement of the Presidio of San Francisco has been started by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco. Recently a committee from that body visited the Presidio and made a thorough inspection of the place. They were met on arrival by Col. John A. Lundeen, C.A.C., and shown about the reservation. The result has been the sending of urgent letters by the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce to the members of Congress asking for sufficient appropriation to make it possible to put the Presidio in suitable condition to meet the demands of a post of its size and importance. It is sincerely hoped, now that San Francisco is awaking to the situation, that something will come of this movement on the part of leading citizens of the city.

Mrs. Lundeen was hostess at a euchre party a few days ago at which a score or more of Army ladies were her guests. After the game, tea and ices were served. On Monday Col. and Mrs. Lundeen entertained Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. T. Brown and Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn at dinner.

Lieut. Col. George R. Smith, Pay Dept., arrived on Thursday from Boston and has taken apartments at El Drisco while awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Smith and family. Colonel Smith has been ordered to duty in the office of the Chief Paymaster of the Department.

Mrs. John B. Bellinger, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Bellinger, Q.M. Dept., has arrived from Santa Barbara, and, with her family, has taken a flat in the city for the remainder of the winter. Mrs. Cooke, wife of Lieut. Col. George P. Cooke, 22d Inf., Fort McDowell, has gone down to Los Angeles, where she will spend a month with her parents.

Mrs. Marsh, wife of Lieut. Col. Frederick Marsh, C.A.C., and her sister, Miss Mary Roberts, received word last week of the sudden death of their sister, Mrs. Sherman, at Burlington, Vt.

The promotion of Lieut. Col. Edward T. Brown, 1st Artillery, will take from the Presidio one of its best-known families.

Major and Mrs. Walter A. Bethel, who have been occupying quarters in Tennessee Hollow, in the Presidio reservation, have just moved into the East cantonment. They have taken the house recently occupied by Colonel Clem, which commands a superior marine view.

Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Major James M. Kennedy, Med. Dept., entertained a number of friends at lunch on Friday (St. Valentine's Day). Heart-shaped favors were given. The guests were given cards containing humorous prescriptions for all sorts of ailments.

Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, of the Presidio, whose hospitality is so well known, was the hostess recently at a large bridge party. She was assisted in receiving her guests by her sister, Miss Clement, of Alabama, who is spending the winter with her.

Mrs. James P. Pourie was a tea hostess a few days since in her Presidio home, entertaining a number of town friends besides many of the officers and ladies of the garrison.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward R. Schroiner, Med. Dept., arrived this week from the Philippines and have taken quarters at

the General Hospital, where the Captain has taken station.

Mrs. Long, wife of Capt. Edwin C. Long, was hostess at an informal tea at her home last Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. George A. Nugent entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Edward T. Brown on Wednesday evening. Their guests were Col. and John A. Lundeen, Col. and Mrs. Brown, and Major and Mrs. John W. Ruckman. In keeping with the fact that it was Lincoln's birthday, the affair was patriotic in tone and decoration.

Tuesday afternoon the Afternoon Card Club met with Mrs. McAllister, wife of Capt. Samuel D. McAllister. Mrs. Ashburn, wife of Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, gave a bridge luncheon at her home on Thursday afternoon of last week.

Chaplain Edmund P. Easterbrook, C.A.C., who has been ordered to the Presidio to succeed Chaplain Hart, will leave Fort Worden, where he is at present, in time to reach the Presidio about April 1.

Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, of the 14th Cavalry, much to the delight of his wife's family and large circle of friends in San Francisco, has been ordered to the Presidio from his station in the Northwest, where he has been for a year or more.

It is expected that within a few days three companies of Coast Artillery, the 66th and the 159th from the Presidio and one from Fort Baker, will take station at Fort Barry.

Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf., who, with his bride, has been visiting at the home of Lieutenant Brown's parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. T. Brown, has gone to the Presidio of Monterey for duty in connection with the establishment of a new machine gun company.

The friends of Marshal G. Randol and of his good mother are rejoiced to learn of the young man's success in securing a commission as a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery. Mrs. Randol has for years lived at Fort McDowell. Lieutenant Randol was in the Field Artillery at this post.

The Presidio "hops" will hereafter be arranged by a hop committee composed of the following officers: Major G. W. S. Stevens, C.A.; Capt. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav.; Capt. R. H. McMaster, First Field Art.; Capt. Edwin C. Long, C.A.; Capt. H. R. Casey, C.A.

A number of young lady friends of Miss Edith Brown came out to the post on Thursday evening to see parade. Later a number of the bachelor officers joined them and all enjoyed a delightful hour about the tea table.

Mrs. Edward T. Brown entertained Thursday at a euchre party. Mrs. Geo. B. Andrews had a card party Friday afternoon. Twelve guests played six-hand euchre.

Miss Louise Hill, of Minneapolis, Minn., a cousin of Mrs. John A. Lundeen, arrived at the Presidio last week to spend several weeks at the home of Col. and Mrs. Lundeen.

A fast and exciting game of basketball was played in the Presidio gymnasium last Monday, in which the Columbia Pioneers defeated the "B.C." team by a score of 30 to 22.

Every afternoon large numbers of men are to be seen practicing baseball in various parts of the reservation and a number of hastily arranged games have been played. From the numbers participating it is evident that some good nines will shortly be organized.

Capt. D. W. Hand and Mrs. McMaster led the grand march at the dance given by Battery F, First Field Art., last Thursday.

At the services at the General Hospital on last Sunday evening, conducted by Rev. Stephen R. Wood, two beautiful duets were rendered by Capt. John W. C. Abbott, flute, and Corporal George Ames, violin. Miss Howard accompanied on the piano. A large congregation of nurses, patients and members of the Hospital Corps was present.

Last week the Rev. Calvin A. Bateman, father of Chaplain C. Bateman, C.A., died in San Francisco, aged 75. The funeral was on Sunday, interment being in Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

The remains of Charles Bols, retired hospital steward, and also the remains of Philip Roth, retired, commissary sergeant, were interred in the National Cemetery last week, with military honors, Rev. Stephen R. Wood officiating.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

League Island, Pa., Feb. 20, 1908.

The Commandant and officers of the yard gave the second ball of the mid-winter series to their friends on Feb. 21. The dancing took place in the sail loft of the equipment building.

It is quite likely that the Army and Navy football game to be held next fall will be given at the League Island Navy Yard unless better arrangements can be made with some of the local athletic fields. It is conceded that Philadelphia is the best place for the game, but the accommodations at Franklin Field are becoming cramped and the change has been suggested by the Navy Athletic Association as a means of securing sufficient room for the officers, families and friends. It will be necessary to construct grandstands, etc., but with the large amount of suitable land at the yard available for the purpose it should be a profitable and easy matter to perfect such an arrangement.

Capt. H. O. Bissett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Bissett are located at the Margrave, corner Chestnut and Twentieth streets. Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Bigler, U.S.M.C., are also registered there. Captain Bissett is to command the Marine Guard of the U.S.S. Idaho, which vessel should be turned out of Cramps' shipyard in a few weeks' time.

Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, U.S.N., who is to command the U.S.S. Idaho, is now in Philadelphia superintending the finishing touches on the vessel.

An order from the Commandant of the yard has been issued to the Head of Departments in the Yard, stating that in the future the general public will be debarred the privilege heretofore extended of entering or visiting this yard on Sundays, owing to the furor created by Philadelphia clergymen over Sunday sports at the yard. One of those will be admitted, and have written passes signed by the Captain of the yard, and these can only be obtained for friends of the officers and men stationed here.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 16, 1908.

One of the loveliest affairs of the season was the leap year cotillon given by the ladies of the garrison on Valentine evening. The post hall was never more beautifully decorated. Flags were draped on the walls and every conceivable space. Stacked guns, sabers and other weapons of war added greatly in decoration, besides cosy corners with oriental draperies and pillows, and lights showing softly from Japanese lanterns, made a most effective setting for the hundreds of red hearts, strung on ribbons across the ceiling and screening the orchestra on the stage. The emblem of the tender passion was in evidence everywhere in keeping with the evening, as one of the officers facetiously remarked: "It is certainly a grand, extremely becoming hats of crêpe paper of the prevailing mode, and picturesque style, dainty paper boas, bon-bon boxes, bows and arrows, natural flowers, and many other trifles, while the men received caps, in Tommy Atkins and jockey style, bishops mitres and a chef d'œuvre of the collection, a derby of black crêpe paper, a gruesome-looking article, but so jauntily worn by Mayor Van Deusen as to truly cap the climax of the evening. Other favors were pretty valentines, miniature hearts and flashing diamond rings. Mrs. Appel and Mrs. Varling K. Hart presided over one of the favor tables, while Miss Emily Foster and Mrs. Baker were at another. At midnight a delicious supper was served.

Lieutenant Delaplane led the cotillon, dancing with Miss Katherine Taylor. The figures were pretty and graceful. The couples were: Miss Florence Taylor and Lieutenant Starkey; Miss Elsie Taylor and Lieutenant Baker; Miss Appel and Captain Griffin; Miss Gill and Lieutenant Taylor; Miss Lacey and Captain Tanner; Mrs. Sawtelle and Captain Yale; Mrs. Blanchford and Lieutenant Shute; Mrs. Tanner and Mr. Carey; Mrs. Brunzell and Lieut. Brunzell; Mrs. Jones and Captain Jones; Mrs. Foster and Lieutenant Colonel Foster; Mrs. Welsh and Captain Welsh; Mrs. Taylor and Major

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Van Deusen; Mrs. Banta and Lieutenant Persons; Mrs. Sayles and Captain Sawtelle; Mrs. Eskridge and Captain Eskridge; Mrs. Glafcke and Mr. Warren. Stags: Captains Butner, Pullis, Stuart, Lieutenant Colonel Appel, Lieutenants Davis and Barzynski, Mr. Herbert De Funiak Templin, Captains Hart and Snyder.

Major and Mrs. Blanchford entertained at dinner in honor of Capt. F. D. Ely during the week. Capt. and Mrs. Jones gave a very pretty dinner Feb. 10. Among their guests were Mrs. Baker, Captain Yule, Lieutenant Baker, and Lieut. Edward G. Taylor.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Feb. 19, 1908.

Mrs. Harry Newton and her guest, Mrs. Bane, of San Francisco, are spending several days in Seattle. A son was born on Feb. 17 to Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Ruggles at Fort Flagler. Lieutenant Miller was in Seattle for a few days, where he went to meet his wife, who is returning to this post, after a delightful two months' spent with her sister, Mrs. Gatchell, wife of Major Gatchell, commander of Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

Dr. and Mrs. House, of Port Townsend, gave a most elaborate Valentine's party at Red Men's Hall in Port Townsend on Feb. 14. The hall was decorated suitable to the occasion, and a merry crowd never danced a more enjoyable evening. Besides a large crowd from Port Townsend, Capt. and Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Bane, Dr. and Mrs. Porter, Miss Cummings, Mrs. and Mrs. Preston, Lieutenants Burt and Willford attended from this post. Mr. and Mrs. Preston have returned from a short visit to Seattle, and have as their guest Mrs. Baxter.

On Tuesday evening Chaplain Easterbrook gave a splendid minstrel performance at Fort Casey. All the talent was composed of soldiers in the district, and with the constant training given them by the Chaplain, it was a great success. While the season opened at Fort Casey, the troops will give a performance at Flagler, Worden and Coupville.

FORT WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., Jan. 18, 1908.

Since the return of Gen. John J. Pershing and Mrs. Pershing from Japan life at this post has been one constant succession of interesting affairs.

Mrs. McCune, of Columbus, O., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Fries, wife of Lieut. Claude S. Fries, and is also visiting Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing. Capt. and Mrs. Charles T. Boyd Sunday evening entertained at supper in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Jones and Miss Jones, who are the guests of Major and Mrs. George H. Sands. Those present were: Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Sands, Miss Weston, Miss Elliott, Miss Augur, Miss Gale, Miss O'Brien and Miss Raymond, Miss Jandt, Miss Abercrombie, Miss Dorothy Gale, Miss Lewis, Capt. James M. Pickering, Capt. Charles W. Castle, Capt. Robert R. Wallace, Lieut. Allan S. Briggs, Lieut. Charles E. Mayo, Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, Lieut. Walter J. Scott, Lieut. Alvin R. Barber, Lieutenant Jones, Lieut. James A. Ulio, Lieut. Charles B. Elliott, Lieut. Emmett Addis, and Lieut. Henry R. Adair. Small tables were set on the galleries of Capt. and Mrs. Boyd's home, among the plants and vines, where Chinese lanterns gave light and color.

MANILA NEWS NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Jan. 14, 1908.

The transport Thomas is leaving to-day for the United States, with the twelve troops of the 3d Cavalry on board commanded by Col. Joseph H. Dorst. This regiment is going away with a clear record, for the most part of the tour of the 3d Cavalry has been spent at Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga. The Thomas brought the 1st Cavalry, arriving here about two weeks ago, and the regiment has taken station at Camp Stotsenberg, relieving the 3d Cavalry at that place.

The division pistol and rifle competition, after eleven days of hard work and success for many, came to a triumphant close last Saturday night, Jan. 11. The competition was held on the target range near Fort William McKinley, being under the immediate supervision of Major Henry D. Styer, 29th Inf., assisted by Capt. John E. Woodward, 29th Inf., as statistical officer, Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, 8th Inf., as assistant statistical officer, Lieut. Frank H. Burton, 29th Inf., battalion adjutant, as assistant ordnance and signal officer. The quartermaster of the competition was Capt. Ulysses G. Worriol, 29th Inf. The new targets were used, tried for the first time, and proved a great success. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding officer of Fort William McKinley, was much gratified at the success of the trial of the new ideas in target range practice as illustrated at this late competition.

During last week Manila was delighted to receive within our harbor two German men-of-war, commanded by Admiral Cooper, of the Emperor's navy, the Admiral's ship was named Fuerst Bismarck, the flag ship, and Niobe accompanying. The boats remained in this port for two weeks and were the recipients of much social attention. The German Consul, stationed at this place, is Dr. Franz Gruenewald, an accomplished scholar and a most popular gentleman, who with his charming wife, are great favorites with every one here. The German admiral, accompanied by Admiral Joseph Newton Hemphill, commanding the Philippine Squadron of the American Navy, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, visited all places of interest in and around Manila. The distinguished party were royally received at Fort William McKinley, by Gen. John J. Pershing, who escorted them over the target range and explained the moving and disappearing targets to

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them. After the visit to the range the whole party were entertained at breakfast by the commanding general of Fort William McKinley. The band of the 29th Infantry played all during the breakfast, being stationed on the lawn in front of General Pershing's house. In compliment to the German admiral, as he entered the house of the commanding officer, the band played "Watch on the Rhine," and the colors of Germany were draped over the dining room door near the beautiful flag of "Old Glory." General Pershing is certainly the right man in the right place; for he always does the right thing at the right time, and is generally beloved. The last night of the ships' stay in this port, the officers of the Army and Navy Club, Intramuros, entertained most elaborately in honor of Admiral Cooper and his staff, consisting of Captain Woembach, Captain Fehr, Captain Clark, Lieutenant Witt, Lieutenant West, Col. George Andrews, division adjutant general, made the presentations first to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who headed the receiving line, then Admiral Cooper, Admiral Hemphill, and other officers of the division staff. The club house was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and fine music was played all the evening. The guests to meet the German guests of the club and city embraced the Army, Navy, prominent civilians and those in authority. A charming evening was enjoyed by all present. The German officers made a good impression upon all with whom they came in conversation, as they all spoke fine English and proved themselves as fine men.

The first Friday in each month is observed by Mrs. Weston, wife of Major Gen. John F. Weston, at her quarters No. 1, Calle Nozalea, as her day at home. The last reception was unusually brilliant and delightful. Mrs. Harry F. Rethers, wife of Captain Rethers, 9th Inf., aide-de-camp to General Weston, and Mrs. Malvera-Hill Barnum, wife of Captain Barnum, 8th Cav., aide-de-camp to General Weston, assisted Mrs. Weston. Miss Weston and Miss Kathleen Weston in receiving the hundreds of callers who came to see the popular wife of the department commander.

Col. Stephen Crosby Mills, chief of staff to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, returned a few days ago, on the Seward, from an official trip to the southern islands. Mrs. Halsted Dorey, wife of Captain Dorey, 4th Inf., aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, has returned to Manila, from a trip of some months in the homeland. Miss Cluney, a cousin of Mrs. Dorey, came back with her, and will be a house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Dorey for several weeks at 2 Military Plaza, Malate.

Miss Hemphill, daughter of Admiral Joseph Newton Hemphill, and Miss Ewing are spending this week at Cavite as guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Walter McLean, at the navy yard there.

Col. and Mrs. Louis M. Maus entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner at the Army and Navy Club on Wednesday evening last, their guests Comdr. and Mrs. John Thomas Newton, Navy; Col. and Mrs. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Inf., from Fort William McKinley; Col. and Mrs. James G. Harbord, Dr. and Mrs. Stanley B. Rossiter, Major and Mrs. Thomas U. Raymond, Justice and Mrs. E. Finlay Johnson, and Major and Mrs. Hamilton Wallace. The floral decorations were prettily arranged.

Major Samuel Reber gave a tiffin at the Army and Navy Club on Wednesday in compliment to Major General Broadwood and his aide, Captain Hart-Synnot, of the British army, who has been visiting in Manila. Mrs. Stephen Crosby Mills, Major and Mrs. George H. Sands, 10th Cav., of Fort William McKinley, and Capt. Walter H. Gordon, composed Major Reber's pleasant tiffin party. Capt. and Mrs. Wade J. Jolly, Marine Corps from Olongapo, spent last week in Manila, renewing old acquaintances.

Major Charles F. Stivers, Sub. Dept., was host at a handsome dinner party last week at the Army and Navy Club, Col. Edward E. Dravo, Miss O'Brien, Capt. and Mrs. William Elliott, Major and Mrs. Harris L. Roberts, 26th Inf., Miss Huston, Major and Mrs. Zeriah W. Torrey, Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Simonds, Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Roche being Major Stivers's dinner guests.

Mrs. Stephen Crosby Mills entertained at a box party a few days ago, bringing with her the Governor General and Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Dennis E. Nolan.

Mrs. Earl C. Carnahan, wife of Captain Carnahan, has gone to the hills of Baguio to rusticate for several weeks before going to Hongkong. Major and Mrs. Thomas U. Raymond entertained at dinner a few evenings ago, when Col. and Mrs. John Van R. Hoff, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Clark, Col. Edward E. Dravo, Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp to Major General Wood, and Capt. Sedgewick Rice, of Camp Stotsenberg, were guests.

Beginning with next month Manila is to have all sorts of pleasant happenings. On Feb. 13 to 15th, inclusive, there is to be a horse show, held on the Wallace Field, adjoining the beautiful Luneta Park. This horse show was first proposed and initiated by the talented Capt. George T. Langhorne, who has done so much for these islands, and Manila in particular. Several months ago Captain Langhorne conceived the idea of having a carnival and a horse show held in this city, so he called the principal business men together and, after telling of his ideas and plans for the betterment and prosperity of the future of these islands, has so far aroused enthusiasm that both the horse show and carnival are to be held next month with every prospect of being a grand success in every way. The Wallace Field is being enclosed with the native "swallow," a straw matting about ten feet wide, which is to be stretched all around what is now the bordering sidewalk. Within this beautiful enclosure, that is called Wallace Field, will be erected the miniature city of Mirth. A building has already been erected for the hippodrome performances and another for the office. This is only a beginning of a wonderful city that is going to be completed by Feb. 27. The judges of the horse show are Sr. Antonio Rosas, Sr. Justo Pena, Mr. J. A. Mackay, Col. George M. Dunn, Captain Whitehead, and Capt. Robert R. Wallace, 10th Cav., from Fort William McKinley.

Major Gen. Robert George Broadwood, of the British army, and his aide-de-camp, Captain Hart-Synnot, have been house guests of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, No. 1 Military Plaza, Malate, for the past few days. General Wood entertained at a box party at the Division Athletic Meet, held at the beach at Pasay, entertaining his house guests and Mr. and Mrs. A. Stephen. Mr. Stephen is manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Miss Sanders is visiting Mrs. Stephen from Hongkong.

One of the busiest and most successful surgeons in this division at this time is Capt. William W. Reno, Med. Dept., with station at Fort Santiago, Intramuros. Captain Reno really does two men's work, and looks after the proper sanitation of the transports, the distilled water of the city, and has on an average of half a hundred patients a day to look over at the dispensary of Santiago each morning. Colonel Hoff, with his accomplished skill and great capacity for accomplishing things, sets the pace in his division, and is very closely followed by Dr. Reno and Dr. Thomas L. Rhoads, and Dr. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., all excellent physicians and surgeons.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston. Hqs. Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.
Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqs., San Francisco, Cal.
Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqs., Denver, Colo.
Department of the Columbia—Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 3d U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Hqs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.
Department of Dakota—Hqs., St. Paul, Minn. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A.
Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.
Department of the Gulf—Hqs., Atlanta, Ga. Col. G. G. Greenough, Coast Art., in temporary command.
Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.
Department of the Missouri—Hqs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.
Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqs., San Antonio, Texas.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A. Ft. Mason, Cal.; B. Ft. Flagler, Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I.; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqs., Washington, D.C.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B. D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqs. and Troops A, B, C, E, F, G, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; Troops D, H and I en route to San Francisco to sail for Manila March 5, 1908.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
3d Cav.—Sailed from Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15, 1908. Hqs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H will take station at Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; H, I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

11th Cav.—Hqs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

15th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D will sail for Manila June 5, 1908, from San Francisco.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Battery A, Vancouver, Wash.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqs., C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, E, F, Manila, P.I.; A and B sailed for Manila Feb. 20, 1908; C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1908; D, I and E will sail from Manila for station at Ft. Leavenworth April 1, 1908, and Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Ft. Leavenworth.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. *On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. Levee, Me.	51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
2d. Ft. H. Wright, N.Y.	52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
7th. Ft. Preble, Me.	57th. *Manila, P.I.
8th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	58th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	60th. *Presidio, S.F., Cal.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	64th. Ft. Milley, Cal.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	67th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	68th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	69th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	72d. *Ft. Screven, Ga.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
25th. Ft. Milley, Cal.	75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	78th. Ft. Monterey, S.C.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
30th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
33d. *Ft. Columbia, Wash.	83d. Ft. Reverse, Mass.
34th. *Ft. Stevens, Ore.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. To sail for Manila April 6, 1908, from San Francisco.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
	90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
	91st. Jackson Bks., La.
	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

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A Revision of

"MANUAL OF MILITARY FIELD 'ENGINEERING'"

By Major William D. Beach, 15th Cav.

REVIEWED BY Major William D. Beach, 15th Cav., Major E. A. Root, 19th Inf., Major T. H. Slavens, Quartermaster, U.S.A. Cloth, \$1.75.

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Immanuel

Translated by Lieut. Walter Krueger, 23d Inf.

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Department of the Gulf—Hqs., Atlanta, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for Vancouver Bks., Wash. for station May 15, 1908.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from Manila for San Francisco March 15, 1908. Hqs. and Cos. A, B, C and D will take station at Ft. Wayne, Mich.; E, F, G and H, at Ft. Thomas, Ky.; and I, K, L and M, at Ft. Brady, Mich.

3d Inf.—Hqs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.

4th Inf.—En route to San Francisco to sail for Manila, P.I. March 5, 1908.

5th Inf.—Hqs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

7th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila April 5, 1908.

8th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco April 15, 1908. Hqs., one battalion and three companies will take station at Ft. McDowell, Cal.; one battalion and one company at Presidio of Monterey. The regiment will be temporarily quartered at the Presidio of San Francisco until July 1, 1908.

9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

10th Inf.—Hqs., band and Cos. E and F, William I. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H and K, Ft. Alaska, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; B and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.

11th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. A. Russell, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Hqs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

16th Inf.—Hqs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Ft. Logan, H. Roots, Ark.

17th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

19th Inf.—Hqs., band and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Reno, Okla.

20th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T.

21st Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.

22d Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, D, I, K and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, E, F, G, H and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will depart for Alaska July 1, 1908, for station as follows: Hqs., band and two companies to Ft. W. H. Seward, and two companies each to Ft. Liscomb, Egbert, Gibbon, St. Michael and Davis.

23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.

24th Inf.—Sailed for San Francisco from Manila Feb. 15, 1908, and will take station as follows: Hqs., band and 3d Battalion, at Madison Bks., N.Y.; the lieutenant colonel and 2d Battalion, at Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

25th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

26th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

27th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

30th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqs., and A, B, C, I and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.

Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, C.A. commanding. Brooklyn, N.Y.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A. commanding. Key West, Fla.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C. commanding. During February, Ft. Dade, Egmont, Fla.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C. commanding. Fort Monroe, Va.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps band—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.;

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The following is from the United Service Gazette of London: "The pitiful poverty of the Army veterans, on whose behalf Lord Roberts is appealing to the nation, has stimulated some of them to various expedients to obtain the luxuries many of them so badly need, but so seldom get. An aged veteran of the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny, who resided in a remote village in Scotland, was one day interviewed by a party of tourists. They listened with interest to the old man's account of his exploits in these two great campaigns, and after thanking him profusely were about to depart, when the old soldier suddenly remarked: 'There's another thing, gentlemen, that I can recall to mind.' 'Ah, indeed! What is that?' eagerly asked the tourists, expecting to hear another interesting reminiscence. 'Gentlemen,' replied the veteran in impressive tones, 'I well remember that I was just as thirsty during the whole of the battle of Inkerman as I am now.' It can be laid to the credit of the party that they took the hint."

By recent orders three battleships, three cruisers, three torpedo-boat destroyers and three torpedo-boats were removed from the active list of the Austro-Hungarian navy.

As a result of the recent split in the British Navy League a new league has been formed, which is called the Imperial Maritime League. It is pledged to abstain from dabbling in politics, thus avoiding the course that led the old league to disaster.

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, of the British army, urges the more general study of foreign languages by officers. He invites officers to turn their attention to the regulations relating to the study of foreign languages issued with Army Orders dated June 1, 1907, and announces his intention of expending the sum of money allotted under these regulations to the Southern Command in providing candidates with preliminary tuition in French and German.

Speaking of the hardships imposed upon the families of the Boers, during the war in South Africa, by compelling them to gather in concentration camps, a correspondent of the New York Sun, George A. Sheiner, says: "There are, I am happy to say, a good many Englishmen who regret this sad occurrence, but they are not to be found in South Africa. That the concentration camps are never to be forgotten, and are intended to remain one of those rocks on which for ages to come universal peace will be wrecked, is seen by the fact that all over South Africa money is being collected by the Boers

for the purpose of erecting a monument that will fittingly commemorate the killing of their 20,000 women and children. So far the plan is to erect a monument worthy in its proportions to represent the crime it commemorates. But not content with this, the Boers have planned to erect smaller memorials for their districts. Your correspondent, Mr. Joseph Thornton, makes the usual mistake in thinking that because the perpetrator of the crime is willing to forget, the victim is equally anxious to let bygones be bygones."

Colonel Krauss, of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff, published in the May number of *Strenuous* Military Zeitschrift a very detailed study on the influence of the employment of automobile trains on the convoys of a modern army. As a result of this article, the war administration now possesses four automobile trains. These trains consist of a motor which tows several wagons loaded with matériel and supplies. The personnel for each train consists of two chauffeurs for the motor, and one man for each of the other wagons.

The British Admiralty have decided to do away with the carrier pigeon service in the Royal navy, and all the pigeon-lofts on the home stations are to be abolished. The loft at Malta is to be retained, however, and it has also been decided not to interfere with the Volunteer carrier pigeon service.

Replying to a recent intimation in the London Daily Mail to the effect that the Japanese are secretly encouraging an anti-British uprising in India, Mr. O. Yoshima, a Japanese student in London, writes: "The Japanese are not so ignorant as to be unaware that the natives of India are not their kith and kin, but belong to the Aryan stock. Not only have we no racial sympathy with the Indians, but the very idea of a people aspiring to build up a Republic or a United States in the East is itself repugnant to the Japanese."

Despatches from Melbourne state that Australia has formed the nucleus of a force for home defense, which, it is hoped, will expand in the course of eight years to 214,000 men. Australia, unlike the Mother Country, has discarded the principle of voluntary enlistment, and has, instead adopted that of compulsory service, otherwise conscription.

Recent orders for the Belgian army provide that "the militiamen of 1908 belonging to the infantry will not be called up for duty till Nov. 16; formerly they were called to the colors in the first part of October."

According to the Army and Navy Gazette, of London, the Japanese naval authorities have been among the first to take advantage of the lessons of war as to the design of torpedo craft. Even before the conclusion of hostilities, when the lessons of the conflict began to be garnered and applied, Japan put in hand new ships, and since the commencement of the war she has built and completed thirty-four torpedo craft, with a displacement of 374.5 tons, and indicated horse-power of 6,000, giving a trial speed of twenty-nine knots. Under the Navy Act of 1900 it was proposed to lay down in the following sixteen years sixteen divisions of torpedo craft, at the rate of one division a year. Five of these divisions had already been begun when the amending Act of 1906 was passed, and in this, in place of the eleven remaining divisions of comparatively small craft, as originally proposed, approval was taken for the building of twenty-four divisions, each division consisting of six vessels, and thus ensuring the laying down between 1906 and 1907 of no fewer than 144 torpedo craft. In Germany, as in Japan, the tendency is towards increased size and power.

The French military authorities are experimenting with a new luminous shell, the composition of which is kept secret. This shell has the property of throwing out a luminous ray when it strikes its object, and it



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seems likely that the invention may prove of great use to the Navy. It has a caliber of sixty-five millimeters (2.5-inch), and, thanks to its luminous power, is intended to regulate, especially at night time, the fire of ships of war. It is hoped that the gunners will be able, by means of the flame that escapes from the base of this projectile, to immediately correct their range, whether their fire is directed against a ship or coast defenses, and rapidly hit one or the other in comparative safety, since the enemy would have no similar invention to oppose it.

It is officially announced that the British Admiralty has planned to provide every warship with a trained staff of cooks, the system of telling off individual members of a ship's company to act as cooks having proved unsatisfactory. The chief ships' cooks will be required to pass a qualifying examination, under which they must prove their ability to take charge of the galley and bakery in ships' complements of five hundred.

The batteries of the German 3d Guards Field Artillery Regiment have been issued the carbine as a tentative measure. The gunners, seated on the boxes, hold the weapon between their legs; the carbines of the three drivers of each gun are hooked, one at the rear, and the other two at the sides of the limber.

PROMOTION.

The seventeen-year-old daughter of a widely known naval officer was entertaining a friend in Washington, when the latter gave expression to her delight that the eldest sister of the girl in question had become engaged to a lieutenant in the same service as her father.

"But I'm sure you're going to miss your sister dreadfully," she added.

The other smiled. "Oh, dear, yes!" she exclaimed "But just think of it, my dear—this change advances me a number!"—*Lippincott's.*

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